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FOR THE

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VOL. II.

BOSTON :

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THE
ELEMENTS
OF
ANCIENT AND UNIVERSAL
HISTORY,

ILLUSTRATING
THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED
DURING THE LIVES OF DISTINGUISHED
WARRIORS, KINGS, LEGISLATORS,
AND PHILOSOPHERS,
RECORDED IN
SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY.

.....
“ Youth should early be taught to know the Manners, the Morals,
and the Talents of those great Men, who have changed the face
of Empires and of Republicks.”—*Abbe de Mably*.
.....

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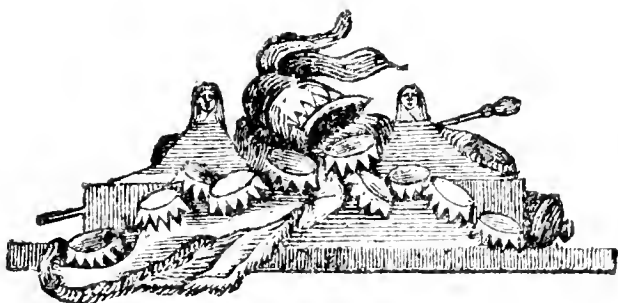
PREFACE



IN a work that professes to treat, in a compendious manner of the leading features of Ancient and Universal History, we are obliged to be particularly careful in the selection. It has been our aim to choose the most popular empires and states, that distinguish Sacred and Profane History, either as they relate to religion, politics, or classical learning.

With regard to the manner in which the several subjects are treated, we have adopted the only mode which we think could have afforded that information, and in which we have imitated the most voluminous works of this nature. To render the grand outlines of Universal History as distinct and discriminate as possible, we have divided our small compendium into six books, each containing the separate histories of the most distinguished empires and kingdoms which

have existed in ancient and interesting periods of the human race. Having traced the origin of each nation, we have next detailed the successions of the different dynasties, or races of kings, with the chronology of their reigns and the memorable actions or revolutions which distinguished their governments. We have thus traced every extension, diminution, or revolution of empire in the regular order in which they occurred, and to render it more impressive on the memory, the history is given under the succession of character and chronology.



UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK I.

Containing a succinct History of the Jews, with the History of Palestine and Egypt.

PREVIOUS to entering upon the biographical part of this history, it will be proper to give a short detail of the principal events relative to the Jews, from the creation until their destruction as a nation.

According to the chronology of the Jews, which is esteemed the most ancient in existence, the world was created about 4004 years before the birth of Christ. Adam and Eve were then formed, and a posterity followed, who, dispersing themselves, are represented to have first peopled the various parts of Asia, then Africa, and Europe. After the world had existed 1656 years, its inhabitants were destroyed by an universal deluge, which left only Noah and his family to repair this devastation of the hu-

man species. From this stock arose Abram, (afterwards Abraham,) who was born at Ur, in Chaldea, 1996 years before Christ. As he was the founder of the Jewish nation, and consequently the most considerable character among the Jews for many ages, we shall present our readers with a few particulars concerning him : according to the Old Testament, which is the best historical authority we can follow, God covenanted with Abraham and commanded him to depart from Haran for the land of Canaan, 1921, B. C. This covenant was afterwards renewed. To distinguish the descendants of Abraham from the rest of mankind, circumcision was instituted by the express command of God. This patriarch attempted to sacrifice his son Isaac, 1863, B. C. to evince his faith and obedience to the Almighty. His posterity, the family of Jacob, were impelled by famine to go to Egypt, 1705, B. C. where they sojourned a considerable time, and were distinguished as the children of Israel. The king of Egypt, to prevent their increase, ordered the midwives to destroy all the male children as soon as they were born, 1574, B. C. Not being obeyed, he ordered them to be thrown into the river. Moses, who was secreted, by his mother, among some bull-rushes on the river's brink, was saved by Pharaoh's daughter, 1571, B. C. The Egyptians having thus offended God, their

first born were all slain by an angel in one night. The destroying angel, agreeably to the divine command, passed over the doors of the Israelites. To commemorate this clemency in their favour, the Jews have ever since perpetuated its memory by an annual feast, which they call their passover. This happened 1491, B. C. In the same year, they left Egypt and passed over the Red Sea, in which Pharaoh and his army, who pursued them, were drowned.

Miriam's song on this occasion has been versified by a modern poet.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea !
 Jehovah has triumph'd---his people are free.
 Sing---for the pride of the Tyrant is broken,
 His chariots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave,
 Nor vain was their boasting!--the Lord hath butspoken,
 And chariots and horsemen are sunk in the wave.*
 Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea !
 Jehovah has triumph'd---his people are free.

Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lord,
 His word was our arrow, his breath was our sword !
 Who shall return to tell Egypt the story
 Of those she sent forth in the hour of her pride ?
 For the Lord hath look'd out from his pillar of glory,
 And all her brave thousands are dash'd in the tide.
 Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea !
 Jehovah has triumph'd---his people are free.

* " I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously ; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea."

To Moses were given the ten commandments, and, about the same period, the tabernacle was erected and instituted as the *sanctum sanctorum* of this people. They next passed the river Jordan, and entered the land of Canaan, under the guidance, protection, and command of Joshua, 1451 B. C. Six years after, this fertile land was divided among them for their inheritance. Moses, Aaron, and Joshua, their chief leaders, being dead, the Jews sunk into the most abominable and superstitious idolatries, and endured eight years' servitude, from 1413 to 1405, B. C. under Cushan-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia. They were delivered from this oppression by Othniel, the first judge of Israel. From this æra, they were governed by judges a considerable time, which they spent chiefly in idolatry and slavery. Tired of the sufferings which they experienced under the authority of their judges, they prayed to God for a king. In compliance with their request, he gave them Saul, who was anointed their first monarch. This king redeemed them from their captivity under the Philistines, who had tyrannized over them forty years. Their king Rehoboam, refusing to redress their grievances, caused ten of the tribes to revolt against him, and his kingdom to be divided, part under his own government, and part under that of Jeroboam. That, under Rehoboam, at Jerusalem,

was called the kingdom of Judah, and that, under Jeroboam, at Samaria, was called the kingdom of Israel. This happened 975 B.C. Samaria was taken after three years' siege by Salmanazar, king of Assyria, who carried, with him, the ten revolted tribes into captivity; thus ended the kingdom of Israel, 254 years after its separation from Judah, and 721, B. C. The same fate attended the kingdom of Judah, when Jerusalem was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, and the tribes of Benjamin and Judah were carried into captivity, 588, B. C. in which state they remained seventy years, until Cyrus, king of Persia, conquering Babylon, permitted them to return to Jerusalem. To commemorate this captivity, the fifth month in every year is held as a fast. From the time of their deliverance, they have ever been distinguished by the name of Jews from the tribe of Judah. In the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah, a Jew, and the king's cup-bearer, was appointed governor of Judea. He rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, 455, B. C. At this time began the seventy weeks of Daniel before the passion of Christ, and here ends the scriptural history of this remarkable people. From this period Josephus, and the Roman historians, give the best account of their vicissitudes. They became tributary to the Romans, 63, B. C. and were governed by an

aristocracy formed of five councils, one in each capital city, 53 B. C. Their final destruction, as a nation, happened A. D. 70, Jerusalem being again taken, pillaged, burnt, and entirely rased to the ground by Titus, the Roman general, under the emperor Domitian.

Having given this summary account of the rise, progress, and decline of the Jews, we now proceed to the different characters who have distinguished the history of this singular people, either by their exploits, abilities, or legislation.



PALESTINE.



AS no part of ancient history is more interesting to the christian, or more necessary to the scholar, than that which relates to the Old Testament, it may be necessary in this place to give a concise biographical account of the most distinguished characters ; judges, captains, kings, princes, and high priests, that are to be found in the history of Palestine.

In conforming to our system, already stated, we shall rank them in regular succession, that being the most natural, as well as the most edifying method : and we recommend to our readers, as an indispensable prerequisite, to imprint the substance of the several articles firmly in their memories, as by this means alone they can acquire a competent knowledge of Universal History.

A. M.



2454.

I. MOSES.

WHEN Pharaoh was informed, by an Egyptian priest, that a Hebrew should be born who would be the plague of his whole nation, he issued positive orders to destroy all the male children of the Israelites. Moses, after being secreted by his mother three months, was exposed to the mercy of the waves, on the banks of the river Nile. He had not been long in that situation before he was found by Pharaoh's daughter, Thermutis, among the bull-rushes which grew on the brink of the waters. Moved with the beauty and weeping of the babe, she, knowing it to be one of the Hebrew children, resolved to adopt it as a child of her own. His sister Miriam, probably about 10 or 15 years of age, was waiting at a little dis-

tance to observe the fate of her brother; and when Pharaoh's daughter resolved to preserve it, she asked leave to procure a nurse, which being granted, she brought Jochebed the child's mother, to whom he was delivered, with orders to take the greatest care of him. Pharaoh's daughter called him Mosheh, (Moses,) because she *drew him out of the waters*. Arriving at years of maturity, he was chosen by God as the person who was to receive the commandments for the religious conduct of the Hebrews. Obtaining these from God, he instituted them among his people as the system of their religion. Having thus founded their faith, he devised laws as their legislator. He performed many miracles in order to prove his mission from God, and to obtain confidence among those he was born to rescue from the bondage and idolatry of the Egyptians. Although he was the conductor of the children of Israel from Egypt through the wilderness, yet he never had the happiness of entering Canaan; but after approaching it so near as to obtain a view of it, he died on Mount Sinai, 1451, B. C. after governing Israel 41 years.

2494. II. JOSHUA,

AN Ephraimite, was the first who settled the Hebrews in the land of Canaan. He governed 33 years.

2526. III. OTHNIEL,

of Judah. He delivered the Hebrews from the Mesopotamians.

2530. IV. EHUD,

the Benjamite. He rescued the Hebrews from Eglon, king of Moab.

2610. V. DEBORAH,

a prophetess, discomfited the host of Jabin, king of the Canaanites.

2656. VI. GIDEON,

a Manassite, ransomed the Hebrews from the Midianites, and governed 40 years.

2690. VII. ABIMELECH,

was the natural son of Gideon, and governed 3 years.

2693. VIII. TOLA,

of the tribe of Issachar, governed 23 years.

2719. IX. JAIR,

a Gileadite, governed 22 years.

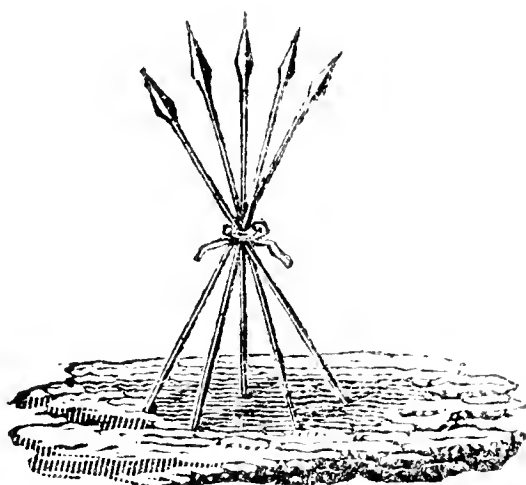
2760. X. JEPHTHAH,

was likewise a Gileadite, and redeemed the Hebrews from the Ammonites.

2766. XI. IBSAN,
of Bethlehem, governed 7 years.

2773. XII. ELON,
a Zebulonite, governed 10 years.

2783. XIII. ABDON,
an Ephraimite, governed 8 years.



A. M.



2790.

XIV. SAMSON.

When Manoah³ was pregnant with Samson, an angel appeared, and forbid her to drink any wine or strong drink, or to eat any unclean things, lest she should debilitate the child that was destined to destroy the Philistines. Samson, arriving at maturity, destroyed a lion with as much ease as he would have rent a kid. Being married to one of the daughters of the Philistines, and finding she had betrayed the secret of a riddle he had propounded to thirty of them, he slew thirty others, and taking their garments gave them as the forfeit he had lost to those who had explained the riddle. His wife was given by her father to a young man whom Samson had treated as his most intimate friend, he therefore burnt the ol-

ives, vineyards, and standing corn of the Philistines, by tying fire-bands to the tails of three hundred foxes. Being taken and bound by the Philistines who came to avenge this injury, he burst asunder his bonds, and with the jaw-bone of an ass slew one thousand of them. Having an intrigue with a harlot, the Philistines encompassed him, and laid wait for him to kill him, but when he awoke in the morning he took the gates of the city upon his shoulder to the top of a neighbouring hill. He next was betrayed into the hands of the Philistines by Delilah, to whom he had attached himself. He was immediately blinded, bound with fetters of brass, and put to the hard labour of grinding in the prison. Taken from his confinement to afford sport to the Philistines, he pulled down the pillars of the house in which three thousand were assembled, who were all thus buried with Samson in the ruins.

2590. XV. ELI,

the high-priest. In his time the ark was taken by the Philistines ; upon the news of which he fell back, and brake his neck.

A. M.



2349.

XVI. SAMUEL.

Samuel, the prophet, of the tribe of Ephraim, was the son of Elkanah by Hannah. He was born about the same time with Samson; and as his mother, after long barrenness, obtained him by earnest prayer, she devoted him to the service of God as a Nazarite from his infancy. After he was weaned, his mother assigned him to Eli the high-priest, to bring him up in the service of the tabernacle. Samuel becoming a great priest and judge of Israel, the people resigned themselves entirely to his government. By his prayers, a considerable army of the Philistines who came to attack the Israelites were dispersed and mostly destroyed with thunder and tempest. In commemoration of this victory, Samuel c-

rected a stone or pillar, which he called Ebenezer, the *Stone of Help*, because the Lord had helped them. This success deterred the Philistines from attacking the Israelites during the administration of Samuel. The government thus settled and preserved from hostility, Samuel, for the greater ease of his people, and the more regular dispensation of justice, made a tour, every year, through the principal parts of his dominions: but in the latter end of his government, the people became weary of the command of the former rulers, and desired a king to go in and out before them like other nations. He was the last judge of Israel. He ruled twenty-one years, and appointed Saul, first king of Israel.



KINGS OF THE HEBREWS.



A. M.



2878.

I. SAUL

was of the tribe of Benjamin. He was the first king of the Hebrews, and rejected by God for his disobedience. Being deputed to the government of the Jews, in consequence of their requesting a king, he began his reign, which he continued with excessive cruelties. Among these, one of the most singular acts of his merciless disposition was his attempt to kill his own son, for hav-

ing taken a drop of honey, contrary to the order he had given his people, not to take any refreshment until the evening. He was prevented from perpetrating this unnatural act by the interference of his subjects. But, amidst these cruelties, he distinguished himself by his successful wars with the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, and the Arabians of Zobah. After a tyrannical reign of seventeen years, he slew himself on mount Gilboa, amidst the universal execrations of his much injured people, A. M. 2878.



A. M.



2890.

II. DAVID,

the son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah. Having experienced many dangers and distresses in his private situation, he was, at last anointed king by Samuel. His first memorable action was slaying Goliath. Saul, when tormented with an evil spirit, sent for David to charm it away with the melody of his harp, by which service David was raised to considerable command. But Saul, becoming jealous of his virtues, threw a spear at him while he was playing the harp before him. He married Michal, daughter of Saul, as a reward for vanquishing 600 Philistines. Saul attempted again to kill him, but David was happily preserved by his wife Michal. David then retired to Samuel. David assembled an army with

which he could have slain Saul in a cavern where he had surprised him, but he generously contented himself with only cutting a piece of this tyrant's mantle. Saul having taken away his wife Michal, David married Abigail, the widow of Nabal. David again surprised Saul, sleeping in his tent, and only took away his vase and javelin. Although Saul was his mortal enemy, yet he experienced the greatest affliction when he and his son Jonathan died. He was the most victorious king of the Hebrew nation. He took Jerusalem, defeated the Philistines, subdued the Syrians, garrisoned Idumea, removed the ark to mount Sion, committed adultery with Bathsheba, whom he afterwards married, and was reprov'd by Nathan. He died in the seventieth year of his age, and the fortieth of his reign. He was an inspired poet as well as mighty warrior. The book of Psalms, written by David, has been the admiration of all succeeding generations, breathing the purest devotion in the most sublime language.

A. M.



2930.

III. SOLOMON,

the son of David. When arrived at manhood, his father caused him to be anointed and recognized as king. His brother Adonijah aspiring to the throne, received the generous pardon of Solomon: but when Adonijah attempted to marry Abishag, Solomon caused him to be killed. After this, he married the daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and he received the gift of wisdom from the hand of God, which he particularly exemplified in deciding the quarrel of the two harlots respecting one of their children. He built the most magnificent temple in the world in the small space of seven years. He built, likewise, a royal palace for his queen, and a superb throne for himself. Profusely splendid and sump-

tuous in his palaces and mode of living, he sent a fleet to Ophir, and to other places, in search of gold and silver ; by which means he rendered these metals exceedingly plentiful at Jerusalem. His fleet, which was managed by Tyrian mariners, brought him, once in three years, as much as was worth about nine millions of dollars. He was honoured by a visit from Nicaulis, queen of Egypt and Ethiopia. Such was his love for women, that he had seven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines. By the persuasion of some of his females he became an idolator ; for which he was threatened with a heavy chastisement from God. He was, however, possessed of great wisdom and morality, which are displayed in every page of the Proverbs, bearing his name ; Ecclesiastes ; and the truly valuable Song of Songs. Whilst reading his excellent writings, we can scarcely believe their author's imperfections.

Of his works we have room only for a version of the 8th chapter of his Song :

Oh that thou wert like him who drew
Life from the same maternal breast,
No crimson should my cheek imbue,
When I thy lips in secret prest.

Home I'd persuade thee to return,
With me domestic bliss to prove,
Where from my mother I would learn,
To keep thee, all the lore of love.

Thy lip should rich delicious wine,
My own pomegranate vintage, taste ;

On thy left hand my head recline,
And thy right arm enfold my waist.

When such a heaven of bliss we share,
Should sleep exhausted nature seize,
Maids of Jerusalem, forbear
To wake my love until he please.

What stranger from the wilderness
Comes leaning on her love ? the maid
Whom once I rais'd with chaste caress
Beneath the citron's spreading shade.

Within that consecrated grove
Thy parent first embraced her child,
There first the pledge of virtuous love
Gaz'd on her mother's face and smil'd.

Set me a signet on thine arm,
And on thy heart my image lay,
The spell would drive, with potent charm,
The fiend of jealousy away.

The cruel fiend, greedy as death,
No art can soothe, no flattery tame ;
Whose eyes are burning coals, whose breath
A scorching, all devouring flame.

Love ever clear and constant burns,
No floods can quench his heavenly light ;
No wealth corrupt him, for he spurns
The sordid miscreant from his sight.

Our little sister sweet and fair,
Her bosom like the infant rose,
Waits till the gentle vernal air
Swell the soft buds, and they uncloze.



KINGS OF JUDAH.



A. M.

2671.

I. REHOBAM,

Was the son of Solomon, and began the race of the kings of Judah. Because he refused to grant a petition which the Hebrews presented to him, ten of the tribes revolted under the conduct of Jeroboam, who withdrew with the malcontents from Jerusalem, and settled another kingdom at Samaria. Thus began the distinction of Judah and Israel. Those under the government of Rehoboam, and his immediate successors, were called the kingdom of Judah, and those under Jeroboam, the kingdom of Israel. Rehoboam, governed Judah, as the first of its kings, 17 years.

2988. II. ABIJAH,

the son of Rehoboam, reigned 3 years. He married fourteen wives, by whom he had twenty sons and sixteen daughters. Once he took the field with 400,000 men, against Jeroboam with 800,000: he was quickly surrounded; but, applying to the Lord for assistance, he cut off 500,000 of the enemy, and obtained a complete victory.

2991. III. ASA,

son of Abijah, vanquished the numerous host of Zerah, king of Ethiopia.

3013. IV. JEHOSHAPHAT,

the son of Asa. He considerably reformed the civil and ecclesiastical polity of his state.

3056. V. JEHORAM,

the son of Jehoshaphat, reigned 8 years.

3064. VI. AHAZIAH,

the son of Jehoram, by Athaliah, his wife, sister of Ahab, king of Israel.

3065. VII. ATHALIAH,

the daughter of Omri and sister of Ahab, destroyed the regal house of David, and usurped the kingdom 7 years.

3072. VIII. JOASH,

the only surviving heir of the house of David, was restored to the throne of his ancestors, by Jehoiada, the high-priest. He reigned 40 years.

3112. IX. AMAZIAH,

the son of Joash, was vanquished by Joash, king of Israel, after a breach had been made in the walls of Jerusalem. He reigned 29 years.

3141. X. AZARIAH,

the son of Amaziah, was called Uzziah. He was smitten with a leprosy, which continued until his death. He reigned 51 years.

3192. XI. JOTHAM,

the son of Uzziah, or Azariah, reigned 16 years.

3208. XII. AHAZ,

son of Jotham. In his reign, the kingdom of Damascus was ruined by Tiglath Pileser, king of Assyria, and the tribes on the farther side of Jordan were led into captivity. He governed 16 years.

3224. XIII. HEZEKIAH,

son of Ahaz, was a prince distinguished for his piety and morality. In his reign,

the kingdom of the ten revolted tribes was destroyed by the Assyrians, and the Assyrians by the Babylonians, from whence arose the kingdoms of Nineveh, and of the Medes.

3253. XIV. MANASSEH,

the wicked son of the good king, Hezekiah, restored idolatry and put to death the prophet Isaiah for reproaching his religious principles and conduct. His reign, which continued 55 years, was peculiar for enchantment and blood-shed.

3308. XV. AMON,

son of Manasseh, and equally vicious, having disgusted his household, was slain by a conspiracy of his domestics, in the 3d year of his reign.

3310. XVI. JOSIAH,

son of Amon, retrieved the character of his family by his own exemplary virtue. He was, however, unfortunately slain by Pharaoh Nechoh, king of Egypt, at the battle of Megiddo, in the 31st year of his reign.

3341. XVIII. JEHOAHAZ,

son of Josiah, having reigned only three months, was deposed and sent prisoner, by Pharaoh Nechoh, to Riblah, in the land of Hamath, since called Antiochia.

3341. XVIII. JEHOIAKIM,

son of Josiah, and brother-in-law to Jehoahaz, was raised to the throne by Nechoh, who changed his name from Eliakim to Jehoiakim. His reign was 11 years.

3351. XIX. JEHOIAKIM or JECHONIAH,

son of Jehoiakim, having reigned only 3 months, was, with his wives, mother, and chief officers of the realm, led captive to Babylon, by Nebuchadnezzar.

3341. XX. ZEDEKIAH,

another son of Josiah, was made king of Judah, by Nebuchadnezzar, instead of his dethroned brother. His name was changed from Mattaniah to Zedekiah. But, contrary to the advice of the prophet Jeremiah, he rebelling against his benefactor, was, in the eleventh year of his reign, taken prisoner, Jerusalem destroyed, the temple demolished, and the people led captive to Babylon, where they remained seventy years.

FALLEN is thy throne, oh Israel !

Silence is o'er thy plains ;

Thy dwellings all lie desolate,

Thy children weep in chains.

Where are the dews that fed thee

On Ethom's barren shore ?

That fire from Heav'n which led thee,

Now lights thy path no more.

Lord ! thou didst love Jerusalem ;---
 Once she was all thy own ;
 Her love thy fairest heritage.*
 Her power thy glory's throne.†
 Till evil came and blighted
 Thy long loved olive tree ;‡
 And Salem's shrines were lighted
 For other-gods than thee !

Then sunk the star of Solyma ;
 Then pass'd her glory's ray,
 Like heath ! that in the wilderness||
 The wild wind whirls away.
 Silent and waste her bowers,
 Where once the mighty trod,
 And sunk those guilty towers,
 Where Baal reign'd as god.

" Go",---said the Lord,---" ye conquerors !
 Steep in her blood your swords,
 And raze to earth her battlements ;§
 For they are not the Lord's !
 Till Zion's mournful daughter,
 O'er kindred bones shall tread,
 And Hinnom's vale of slaughter,¶
 Shall hide but half her dead !"

* " I have left mine heritage, I have given thee dearly beloved of my soul into the hands of her enemies." Jer. xi. 16.

† " Do not disgrace the throne of thy glory." Jer. xiv. 21.

‡ " The Lord hath called thy name a Green Olive Tree ; fair and of goodly fruit," &c. xi. 16.

|| " For he shall be like the heath in the desert." Jer. xvii. 6.

§ " Take away her battlements, for they are not the Lord's." Jer. v. 10.

¶ " Therefore, behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be called Tophet, nor the valley of the Son of Hinnom, but the valley of Slaughter ; for they shall bury in Tophet till there be no place." Jer. vii. 32.

Cyrus conquering Babylon, permitted them to return to their own country, and rebuild their city and temple of Jerusalem. This work being performed by the assistance of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Zerubbabel, and the nation again settled, they were governed by their high-priests, and the council of the elders, which they called the Sanhedrim. Their high-priests had the highest dignity and extent of authority. We, therefore, subjoin accounts of those who thus governed the Jews from their return to Jerusalem until the Maccabees began to rule them as priests and princes, and they were subjected to the Romans.



KINGS OF ISRAEL.



A. M.

3427.

I. JEROBOAM,

WAS the son of Nebat of the tribe of Ephraim. Having caused ten of the Hebrew tribes to revolt and withdraw themselves from their king Rehoboam, in consequence of his having refused to redress certain grievances of which they complained ; he was constituted king of the revolted tribes. He withdrew with them from Jerusalem to Samaria, where he established a separate Hebrew sovereignty, called the kingdom of Israel, according to the prophecy of Abijah.

2993. II. NADAB,

the son of Jeroboam, reigned 2 years.

A. M. 2995. III. BAASHA,
of the tribe of Issachar, slew Nadab, and
usurped his throne 24 years.

3019. IV. ELA,
the son of Baasha, reigned 2 years.

3021. V. ZIMRI
murdered Ela, and, after a reign of only 7
days, killed himself.

VI. OMRI,
captain of the host, who removed the regal
seat from Tirzah to Samaria, reigned 7
years.

3029. VII. AHAAB,
son of Omri, and the husband of Jezebel, a
Phœnician princess.

3051. VIII. AHAZIAH,
son of Ahab, reigned 2 years.

3053. IX. JEHORAM,
brother of Ahaziah, reigned 12 years.

3065. X. JEHU,
the captain of the host. He vanquished
and slew Jehoram, and usurped his throne
28 years.

3093. **XI. JEHOAHAZ**,
son of Jehu, reigned 17 years.

3110. **XII. JOASH**,
son of Jehoahaz, reigned 16 years.

3126. **XIII. JEROBOAM**,
second son of Joash, reigned 41 years.

3178. **XIV. ZECHARIAH**,
son of Jeroboam II. after an interregnum
succeeded to the throne of his father, and
was slain by Shallum 6 months after.

XV. SHALLUM
was slain by Menahem, the month after he
had himself slain Zechariah.

3178. **XVI. MEHANEM**,
son of Gadi, reigned 10 years.

3188. **XVII. PEKEHIAH**,
son of Menahem, was slain by his suc-
cessor.

3190. **XVIII. PEKAH**,
son of Remaliah, having slain Pekemiah,
and possessed his throne 20 years, was him-
self slain by

XIX. HOSHEAH,
son of Ela. Having reigned five years,
Salmanassar, king of Assyria, after a siege
of three years, took Samaria, destroyed the
kingdom of Israel and led the greater part
of them into captivity.



HIGH-PRIESTS OF THE JEWS.



AFTER THEIR CAPTIVITY.



A. M.

3427.

I. JOSHUA

was the first high-priest of the Jews after their captivity. He was the son of Jozadak or Jesedech. Returning to Jerusalem, he assisted Zerabbabel in rebuilding the temple, which he did not live to see completed. Zechariah saw him represented as standing before the Lord in filthy garments, and Satan standing at his right hand to accuse and resist him ; but Jehovah rebuked the devil, and arrayed Joshua in pure raiment. Not long after, Zechariah was directed to make a golden crown for him.

A. M. 3530. II. JOIAKIM,

said to be the son of Joshua. In his reign, the temple was finished, and the worship of God restored by the assistance and diligence of Ezra and Nehemiah.

3580. III. JONATHAN, or JOHANAN,
reigned 30 years.

3610. IV. JADDUS, or JADDUA,
was the son of Jonathan. Josephus tells us, that Alexander the Great, when besieging Tyre, demanded some assistance from Jaddus ; but he, in a very respectful manner, begged to be excused, as he had sworn fidelity to Darius the Persian. Alexander, being disappointed, was highly incensed against Jaddus, and declared he would be revenged on the whole of the Jews. After the taking of Tyre, he accordingly bent his march towards Jerusalem with that view. The Jews, dreading his power, applied to God, who never fails to assist those who call upon him in sincerity and truth, by fasting and prayer, and Jaddus and his fellow priests, directed of the Almighty, met Alexander in their robes. Struck with the appearance of the high-priest, he, instead of reproaching him, fell at his feet, and embraced him : and shortly after, at the request of Jaddus, he ceased the Jews of their tribute. Jaddus reigned 20 years.

A. M. 3630. V. ONIAS

succeeded Jaddus, as Jaddus had Jonathan, not by birth, but by the choice of the people.

3651. VI. SIMON,

surnamed Justus, reigned 9 years.

3660. VII. ELEAZER,

brother of Simon, reigned 32 years.

3692. VIII. MENELAUS,

brother of Eleazer and Simon, succeeded.

3718. IX. ONIAS II.

reigned 14 years.

3732. X. SIMON II.

reigned 10 years.

3742. XI. ONIAS III.

son of Simon II. next succeeded.

3787. XII. JASON,

brother of Onias the Third.

3789. XIII. MENELAUS II.

was the brother of Jason. In his reign, the Syrians shockingly profaned the temple by the command of Antiochus Epiphanes.

3794. XIV. ALCIMUS.

Under the government of this priest, the Maccabees began to defend their country and religion, by succeeding to the high-priesthood. At this time, Alexander the

Great being dead, the Jews began to be greatly harassed by the kings of Egypt and Syria. Their country was laid waste, their cities were ransacked, their people slaughtered, their property plundered, and themselves were obliged to eat forbidden meats, and to sacrifice to idols. At last they were resisted by Matathias ; and his five sons, in the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, who undertook to protect the people, and obtained several conquests over the Syrians. Their success caused the Jews to choose Judas, the elder of five brothers, for their prince and governor. Thus began

THE MACCABEAN PRINCES OF JEWRY.

A. M.



3799.

I. JUDAS MACCABÆUS

was one of the nine worthies. He distinguished himself by his conquests of the great and powerful armies of the Syrians. Between the cities of Moresa and Odolla, he vanquished Gorgias who commanded a very formidable Syrian army. Of the spoils taken, he sent 10,000 drachms of silver, to be offered as a sacrifice for the victory he had gained. Having conquered two other leaders of the Syrians, Apollonius and Seron, he fortified Roboam, and caused a sepulchre, built on seven marble pillars, to be erected for the burial of himself and his family, the Maccabees, in the city of Modin, the place of their nativity. He was the first of the Maccabæan race who reigned as Prince of Jewry.

3805. II. JONATHAN,

brother of Judas, vanquished the forces of Bucchides and Alcimus, captain of Demetrius, king of Syria. But after many such gallant exploits of war, in which he was generally victorious, he was treacherously murdered by Tryphon, who aspired, at the same time, to the crown of Syria.

3823. III. SIMON,

the brother of Judas and Jonathan, subdued the cities of Gaza, Joppa, and Jamnia. He next cleared Judea of the Syrians, and was, afterwards, basely murdered, in the midst of his successes, by his son-in-law Ptolemy. When he expelled the Syrians, he restored the worship of God ; and from this time forward the Jews began once again to be their own masters, and to give laws to the neighbouring princes. His reign was 8 years.

3831. IV. JOHANNES HYRCANUS,

third son of Simon, while his two brothers were in the power of Ptolemy, succeeded to the government. He destroyed the temple on mount Gerizzin, conquered Alsamaria, and subdued the Idumæans, whom he compelled to be circumcised. He transferred the seat of war from Jerusalem to Syria, and, dying, left the sovereignty to his eldest son, Aristobulus.

MACCABÆAN KINGS OF JUDAH.



A. M. 3862. I. ARISTOBULUS

caused himself to be crowned, and was the first king of Judah after the Babylonian captivity. He starved his mother, and slew his brother Antigonus.

3863. II. ALEXANDER,

brother of Aristobulus, considerably extended the kingdom of Jewry, by the conquest of all Ituræa, and some parts of Syria. But he degraded this by his great tyranny. Without the least cause, he occasioned fifty thousand of his own subjects to be slain in battle, and commanded 800 of his enemies to be murdered in his presence. He left two sons ; Hyrcanus, who was slain by Herod, and Aristobulus, the father of Alexander and Antigonus. Alexander was the father of another Aristobulus, the most beautiful prince of his day, and of Mariamne, the wife of Herod, by whose command they were most treacherously murdered.

3890. III. ALEXANDER,

by some called Salome, the wife of Alexander. Obeying the council of her husband just before his death, she committed herself

and her children to the Pharisees, who then possessed great power and credit among the people. By this conduct, she obtained the kingdom for herself, and, afterwards, for her children, whose disagreement effected the ruin of this distinguished family.

3899. IV. HYRCANUS,

eldest son to Alexander, a weak and indolent prince. He was at first interrupted in his succession by his younger brother, Aristobulus: but was, however, firmly established in his throne by Pompey, who carried Aristobulus, and his sons, Alexander and Antigonus, captives to Rome. Alexander, escaping, disturbed the quiet of Jewry, until he was surprised by Gabinius, and slain by Scipio, two captains under Pompey. Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians, dethroned Hyrcanus, and cut off his ears. But this cruel conduct was soon revenged, Antigonus himself, being very soon after slain by Mark Antony, and his kingdom bestowed on a stranger. Hyrcanus, the unfortunate, but rightful heir to the throne, remained prisoner with the Parthians, for a considerable time, until Antigonus being dead, he returned to Jewry, where he lived contented under the government of Herod, of whose greatness he had laid the foundation, and by whom he was most basely and ungratefully murdered.

IDUMÆAN KINGS AND PRINCES OF JEWRY.

A. M.



3940.

I. HEROD.

Herod, the Ascalonite, and surnamed the Great, was the son of Antipater, an Idumæan. He was created king of Jewry by Mark Antony, and confirmed in his regal possession by Augustus. He was disqualified to hold the double office of high-priest and king, as the Maccabees had for some ages done : he therefore made Ananel high-priest ; but quickly turned him out to make way for Aristobulus, the brother of his wife Mariamne, to whom the high-priesthood more rightly belonged ; but the Jews loving him too well, Herod, about a year after, caused him to be drowned in a bath. Under his reign, the kingdom of Jewry was more enlarged, and possessed more splendor

than in the time of David. He was a prince distinguished equally for his vices and his magnificence. In his reign the sceptre having departed from Judah, Jesus Christ, the Messiah, was born, A. M. 4004. His birth greatly troubled Herod and the principal Jews, who now became apprehensive of new wars. Finding out the place of his birth, he resolved to murder him while he remained in infancy ; and under the pretence of worshipping him. he desired the wise men to inform him of the exact spot where he lay, and the signs by which he might know him. But in this treacherous design he was frustrated ; for the wise men were ordered to go to their homes, and not to return to Herod. Highly enraged at this disappointment, he commanded his soldiers to murder every child in and about Bethlehem, who was under two years old, that he might be sure of the Messiah among the rest : but herein he was mistaken ; for the Messiah was removed to Egypt.

A. D. 6. II. ARCHELAUS,

eldest son of Herod, when he succeeded to the title of king, possessed only a tetrarchy or fourth part of the kingdom of Jewry. The rest of this country was divided into three more tetrarchies, which were those of Galilee and Petràa, possessed by Herod Antipas ; that of Ituràa, possessed by Philip another son of Herod's ; and that of Abi-

lene, possessed by Lysanias, who, being afterwards banished into France, had his tetrachy made a province of the Roman empire, and governed by Pontius Pilate.

A. D. 16. III. HEROD II.

surnamed Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee and Petræa, on the banishment of Archelaus, succeeded him as chief of the Herodian family. He espoused Herodias, the wife of Philip his brother. For this incestuous marriage he was reprov'd by John the Baptist; whereupon he ordered John to be cast into prison. Some time after he was greatly pleased with the dancing of Salome, the daughter of Herodias, and swore he would give her any thing she asked; instructed by her mother, she requested the head of John the Baptist. This request astonished Herod; yet, that he might not violate his oath, he ordered him to be beheaded in prison, and his head to be brought in a charger and presented to Salome. In his time Christ performed his mission upon earth, forgiving sins, raising the sick and the dead; and casting out evil spirits; and in his reign Christ was also crucified, arose from the dead, and ascended into heaven, A. D. 33

A. D. 40. IV. HEROD III.

surnamed Agrippa, in honour of Agrippa, the son-in-law and trusty favourite of Au-

gustus Cæsar. He was nephew to Herod the Great. Caligula invested him with the tetrarchy of his uncle Philip, and conferred on him the title of king. He was honoured with the remaining tetrarchies. This is the king of Jewry who caused St. James to be martyred, St. Peter to be imprisoned, and who was himself smitten by an angel, and devoured by worms.

A. D. 47. V. AGRIPPA MINOR.

son of Herod Agrippa, was the last king of Jewry. It was before him St. Paul pleaded in defence of the gospel : in his time, the city of Jerusalem was, about A. D. 70, besieged, and after it had been invested a considerable time, amidst the horrors of faction, famine, and despair, it was taken. About 1,100,000 people are said to have perished in this place ; and to such distress were they reduced by famine, that they were obliged to destroy their children for food. The Jews suffered greatly in other parts of Jewry, and their country being made a Roman province, they were dispersed over the face of the earth, and have ever since been a wandering people.

“ Hush’d is the voice of Judah’s mirth---
And Judah’s minstrels too are gone ;
The harps that told Messiah’s birth,
Are hung on Heaven’s eternal throne.

Fled is the bright and shining throng,
 That swell'd on earth the welcome strain
 And lost in air, the choral song,
 That floated wild on David's plain.

For dark and sad is Bethlem's fate,
 Her vallies gush with human blood ;
 Despair sits mourning at her gate,
 And murder stalks in frantic mood.

At morn the mother's heart was light,
 Her infant bloom'd upon her breast,
 At eve 'twas pale and wither'd quite,
 And gone to its eternal rest.

Weep on, ye childless mothers weep !
 Your babes are hush'd in one cold grave !
 In Jordan's stream their spirits sleep,
 Their blood is mingled with the wave."

In this abstract history of Palestine, we have traced the succession of the different governments with the most accurate precision. Where there was not even more than the name, the years of the reign, and the chronology to be specified we have mentioned them, in order to prevent any chasm in this period of ancient history ; for we conceived that, by this minute detail of the various governments in sacred history, the Old Testament would be elucidated. We have, therefore, formed this part of our work with the hope and intention of rendering it the companion of those who read the Scripture, and wish to be informed of the various species of government, the periods in which they commenced and terminated,

the different rulers, the memorable events, and the chronology of the civil jurisdiction of Palestine from Moses, their first law-giver, till the time of Agrippa Minor, with whose reign Jewry, as a nation, was destroyed by the Romans.





EGYPT.



WE are now to treat of a country which has always borne a distinguished rank in history, and which was once celebrated above all others for its antiquities, learning, opulence, and fertility ; but, such is the mutability of all sublunary things, its learning is changed into ignorance, its opulence into poverty, and its fertility to barrenness. The Egyptians are a very ancient people, though not as ancient as their priests represent, when they give us a catalogue of their princes, some of whom, according to their calculations, reigned before the creation of the world. Without doubt Egypt was one of the most early planted countries after the deluge : but the history of its ancient state is much enveloped in obscurity, or disguised by fables.



PHARAONS, OR KINGS OF EGYPT,



EGYPTIAN RACES

A. M.



1816.

MIZRAIM

was son of Ham, the second son of Noah. and without doubt, the first king of the Egyptians. He was called by the Greeks Osiris, and was, under this name, a subject for their idolatry. In his time Abraham went into Egypt. Concerning Mizraim, Herodotus informs us, that the Egyptian priests acquainted him, that this Mizraim

(or Menes) was the first king that reigned in the world, and that before his time all Egypt, except Thebes, was one great morass. The priests also informed the same historian, that this king founded a magnificent temple to Vulcan, and that he instituted the worship of the gods, and the ceremonies of the sacrifices. From Ludin, son of Mizraim, Lybia is said to have been peopled. From his sons Caolohim and Caphorim, the Philistines derived their origin, under the title of Pelesch, who held the Israelites in subjection 150 years, until they were first weakened by Samson and Samuel, and afterwards were obliged by David to suffer the yoke of subjection themselves.

III. ORUS,

son of Mizraim, was restored to his kingdom after the usurpation of Typhon, by his uncle Lehabim.

2207. IV. AMASIS, THEMOSIS, or AMOS.

In the year 2276, Joseph, who was only 17 years old, was sold to the Ishmaelites and Midianites, who resold him to Potiphar, an officer of the Egyptian army. He was afterwards raised to great honours, and his brethren had occasion to go into Egypt to buy corn, by reason of the famine in their own country. In 2298 Jacob and all his

family retired into Egypt, and were nourished and supported by Joseph.

2335. XI. AMENOPTHIS II.

reigned thirty-one years. Between Amasis and Amenopthis reigned six kings or Pharaohs.

2366. XII. ORUS II.

the Busiris of the Grecians, was a cruel and sanguinary tyrant, and the king who ordered the male children of Israel to be slain. He reigned 37 years.

2403. XIII. ACENCHERES,

according to others Thermutis, daughter of Amenopthis II. preserved Moses.

2449. XVI. CENEHRES,

by some called Arenasis, and Borchoris by others. This was the Pharaoh who persecuted the children of Israel, who pursued them after a reign of sixteen years, to the Red Sea, and who was there drowned with all his host. From Acencheres to this king reigned Rathosis and Acencherus.

2472. XIX. ARMAIS, or DANAUS.



SMENDES OR SESOSTRIS.

This king was the Shishak of the scriptures. He made war upon Rehoboam, the son of Solomon. Some conceive him to have been the Sesostris mentioned by Herodotus, and other ancient writers. He is, by Sir Isaac Newton and others, said to be the same as Bacchus, Osiris, and the Egyptian Hercules, and perhaps the Belus of the Chaldeans, and Mars or Mavors of the Thracians. Being a king of great power, he subjugated all the neighbouring princes, whom he is said to have compelled to draw, alternately, his chariot. One of these princes happening to look many times aside on the wheels, Smendes demanded the cause of this behaviour. The captive prince replied, "The falling of the lowest spoke, which was but the last moment the highest, reminds me of that instability of fortune, which has reduc-

ed me from the pinnacle of grandeur to the lowest state of servility." The king being struck with the truth and aptness of the answer, never suffered himself afterwards to be thus drawn by his royal captives. He was the first who encountered in battle the Scythians, they, repulsing his army, pursued it until they could proceed no further from their ignorance of the passes of the fens, which were only known to the Egyptians. Sesostris extended his empire from the Ganges to the Danube : and Herodotus saw monuments of his victories in Asia Minor, from one sea to the other. He rendered Ethiopia tributary, and conquered Lybia. It was his custom to set up pillars in every country he conquered, with this inscription : " Sesostris, king of kings, and lord of lords, subdued this country by the power of his sword."

SABACON,

the fifty-third Pharaoh, began his reign in Egypt, A. M. 3229. This great monarch reigned over the Ethiopians : But, contrary to the degrading principle of his country, which was to neglect the cultivation of the mind, he not only delivered Ethiopia from the tyranny of the Assyrians, but extended his conquests to Egypt, which kingdom he obtained after having taken and burnt their king, Bochoris. Being charmed with the learning and refinement of Egypt, he sub-

mitted himself most willingly to the laws of a people whom he admired and revered, even while he had subdued them. He listened, with the greatest respect, to the admonitions which it was customary the sovereigns should hear every morning. These had such a happy effect on his mind, that being excited to a love of justice, he restored the crown he had usurped, to its natural heir,

ANYSIS,

and afterwards returned to his own country, where he enjoyed that peace and glory his actions so greatly merited. A. M. 3236, Anysis was succeeded by

SETHON,

who was not only king of Egypt, but a priest of Vulcan. It was in the reign of this king that Sennacherib king of Assyria, invaded Egypt, and committed great depredations, till his whole army, according to the Sacred Writings, was destroyed by an angel of the Lord, perhaps some fiery pestilence. Herodotus's narrative of the ruin of Sennacherib's army near Pelusium, on the north-east of Egypt, as if, by the god Vulcan's influence, swarms of rats had eaten all their bow-strings in the night, and this disqualified them for war, deserves no credit ; and

surely himself could expect nothing but a fabulous account from the priests of that deity.

THARACA

succeeded Sethon, and reigned eighteen years ; after whose death, the Egyptians divided their whole country into twelve districts, and elected a king to reign over each division. These twelve kings contracted the strongest alliances by mutual intermarriages, and reciprocally covenanted to continue in perpetual amity, without invading the particular territories belonging to each other. This duodecemvirate, or government of twelve kings, lasted only 15 years ; for

PSAMMATICUS.

who ruled near the sea coast, having grown opulent by commerce, and contracted some alliances with foreign powers, became at length so formidable, that, with the assistance of the Carians and Ionians, he conquered the other eleven kings, and reduced the whole country beneath his sway. Psammaticus was a great king, and reigned with much wisdom and magnificence. By heaping gifts and honours upon the Ionians and Carians he disgusted his subjects, and caused about 200,000 of them to revolt. These made a settlement in Ethiopia, under the protection of the king of that country.

To repair this loss Psammaticus applied himself to the encouragement of commerce, and opened his ports to all strangers. He reigned 54 years, twenty-nine of which he consumed in the siege of Azotus, in Syria, before he could reduce that great city. This is the longest siege mentioned in history. He was succeeded by his son,

PHARAOH NECHOH,

as it is recorded in Scripture, or Necus, who began to cut a canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, which Darius the Persian afterwards finished. Nechoh is said to have sent a fleet down the Red Sea, with orders to prosecute their voyage all along the coast of Africa ; which they did, and doubling the Cape of Good Hope, they sailed northward till they arrived at Hercules' Pillars, when, entering the Mediterranean Sea, they sailed eastward till they arrived at the mouth of the Nile in Egypt. This was a vast undertaking for the time, and was executed with as great success. The Scripture tells us, that Pharaoh Nechoh, king of Egypt, went up against the king of Assyria to the river Euphrates ; and that Josiah, king of Judea, not choosing that he should pass through his dominions, went out against him, and he (Nechoh) slew Josiah, at Megiddo. The Valley of Megiddo in the Scripture is the same as the Plains of Magdolus in Herodotus. Nechoh, animated by

this victory, continued his march towards the Euphrates, where he defeated the Babylonians, and took Carchemish, a great city in those parts. Here he left a strong garrison, and after three months returned again towards Egypt: hearing in his way, that Jehoahaz, the son of Josiah, had taken the title of king of Judah without his consent, he sent for him to Riblath in Syria, and on his arrival caused him to be put in chains, and sent prisoner into Egypt, where he died. He reigned 16 years, and was succeeded by his son,

PSAMMIS,

who reigned only 6 years, and left the kingdom to his son,

APRIES, OR PHARAOH HOPHRA,

as he is called in the Sacred Writings. He reigned with great prosperity, took Sidon, and reduced all Phœnicia and Palestine; after which he concluded an alliance with Zedekiah, king of Judah; he declared himself the protector of Israel, and promised to deliver it from the tyranny of Nebuchadnezzar, who soon after destroyed Jerusalem, and carried away Zedekiah captive to Babylon. Some time after Apries sent an army against the Cyrenians; but it was defeated, and the greater part of them were slain. The Egyptians now became dissatisfied, and some of them revolted. Here-

upon Apries sent Amasis, an officer of his court, to appease the insurgents ; but when he began to remonstrate, they put a helmet on his head and proclaimed him king. Amasis accepted the dignity, and joined the revoltors. Apries was shortly after obliged to fly into Upper Egypt, where he maintained himself several years, while Amasis held all the rest. The king of Babylon took advantage of the intestine commotions of Egypt, and invaded the country. He soon made himself master of that part which was situated between Migdol and Syene, that is, from one end of the kingdom to the other. He made a miserable ravage and devastation wherever he came ; killed a great number of its inhabitants ; and made such dreadful havock in the country, that the damage could not be repaired in forty years. Having loaded his army with spoils, and conquered the whole country, Nebuchadnezzar, came to an agreement with Amasis, whom he left as his viceroy and returned to Babylon. After Nebuchadnezzar had left Egypt, Apries hired an army of Carians, which he employed against Amasis ; but being defeated, he was taken, and carried to Sais, where he was strangled in his own palace. Thus were fulfilled, in a remarkable manner, the prophecies of Ezekiel and Jeremiah.

AMASIS,

who became sole monarch of Egypt, A. M. 3485, was a native of Sinph in the province of Sais. He was a worthy king, and an excellent legislator. In his time Egypt was happy in the fecundity of the Nile, and is said to have contained 20,000 populous cities, towns, and villages. He built the spacious and magnificent temple of Isis at Memphis. Cambyzes now entertained the design of invading Egypt, but, when he arrived on the borders of that kingdom he received intelligence of the death of Amasis, who died after a reign of 44 years. He was succeeded by his son,

PSAMNITES, or PSAMNITICUS,

A. M. 3479. Having reigned only 6 months he was conquered by Cambyzes, the second monarch of Persia, who thus united Egypt to the Persian empire, under which power it continued until Darius, the sixth king of the Medes and Persians. In the eleventh year of whose reign, Egypt revolted, and restored itself to its former sovereignty.

After this restoration of Egypt to their former government reigned several kings, but none of note until Nectanebos II. who ascended the throne, A. M. 3600. He was the last potentate of the natural Egyptian race, that governed Egypt by the title of king; for in the eighteenth year of his

reign, Ochus, the eighth emperor of Persia, again recovered the dominion of this country by his valour. And Alexander the Great, having conquered Darius, came, and, without a single battle, won this fertile kingdom, which submitted itself entirely to his authority. He derived a yearly revenue from this regal acquisition of six thousand talents. Alexander dying, Egypt devolved to Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, and from whom all the succeeding kings of this country were called Ptolemies. We have related these particulars under the head of Nectanebos, as, in his reign, began the great revolution of the dominion of Egypt, which finally transferred it from their native kings to those of Persia. This is said, by the chronologers, to have happened about the year of the world 3608, and in the reign of the seventy-first Pharaoh, or native prince,





SECOND DYNASTY.

PTOLEMIES OF EGYPT.

A. M. 3641. I. PTOLEMY,

or Ptolemy Soter, the reputed son of Lagus, and one of those captains who assisted Alexander the Great in his conquests. Many authors have supposed him to be a son of Philip of Macedon, and, consequently, a natural brother of Alexander. He governed Egypt during forty years.

3681. II. PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS,

was the son of Ptolemy Soter, by Berenice. He enriched the library of Alexandria with 700,000 volumes, and caused the Bible, or Old Testament, to be translated by seventy-two interpreters. He married Arsinoe, the daughter of Lysimachus. From this king reigned seven more, until

3922. X. PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS,

called the younger, reigned with Cleopatra, his wife and sister, three years. In the last year of his reign, Pompey, who came to so-

licit the aid and assistance of Ptolemy, was barbarously slain on the shores of Egypt, by the command of Achilles, the governor of the young king, who declared, at the instigation of Theodotus, the king's preceptor, that such a measure would not only make Cæsar their friend, but would prevent Pompey from doing them any harm as an enemy. He was slain afterwards himself in the Alexandrian tumult against Julius Cæsar.



A. M.



3925.

XI. CLEOPATRA.

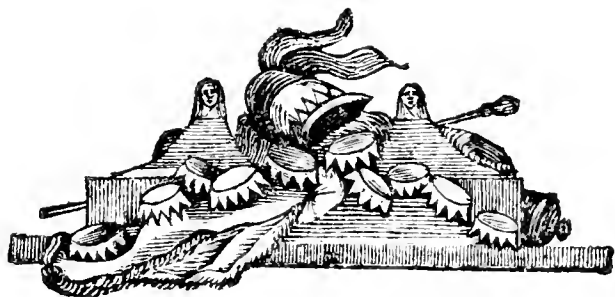
This queen was the wife and sister of Dionysius. Cæsar, captivated by her charms, her spirit and understanding, restored her to her kingdoms, which she governed with the greatest pomp and splendor, 19 years. She restored the library of Alexandria, by adding to it that of Pergamos. Having made a complete conquest of Marc Antony, by the power of her beauty and wit, she exerted her fascinating wiles so powerfully over his affections as to entirely alienate them from his wife and dominion. Shakspeare has given us a lively description of her meeting with Antony, on the river Cydnus :

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
 Burnt on the water : the poop was beaten gold ;
 Purple the sails, and so perfum'd, that
 The winds were love-sick with them : the oars were
 silver ;

Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,
It beggar'd all description : she did lie
In her pavillion, (cloth of gold, of tissue,)
O'er-picturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy out-work nature : on each side her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With diverse-colour'd fans, whose wand did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool,
And what they undid, did -----
Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
So many mermaids, tended her i'the eyes,
And made their bends adornings : at the helm
A seeming Mermaid steers; the silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands.

In one of their entertainments she is said to have dissolved a pearl, valued at 50,000*l.* in vinegar, and to have swallowed it. She had a taste for polite learning and the sciences, and understood several languages. She omitted no means to keep Antony in her chains ; and he entered Alexandria in triumph, dragging at his chariot wheels the king of Armenia, laden with chains of gold, and presented him in that condition to Cleopatra, who was pleased to see a captive king at her feet. The queen, when discomfited, with Antony, by the forces of Octavius Cæsar, had the vanity to depend on the power of her charms for a conquest of young Octavius : But, finding her allurements disregarded, she, either through the mortification of disappointment, or the dread of re-

ceiving no lenity from the conqueror, poisoned herself by the bite of an asp, which she applied to her breast, 30 years before Christ. To alleviate the pain of Antony's absence, she studied philosophy, in which she made great proficiency. Egypt then became a Roman province. On the decline of the Roman empire, the caliph Omar, one of the successors of Mahomet, sent an army to invade Egypt, about the middle of the seventh century, under the command of Amru, who penetrated into the heart of the country, and took Mesr, the ancient Memphis, which was treacherously delivered up to him by the Coptic governor, whose name was Mokawkas. The Egyptians threw off the Saracen yoke in the ninth century, during the reign of Ahmed Abul Abbas, and founded a caliphate of their own. Ahmed Ebn Tolun, who ascended the throne, A. D. 870, was the first of the new race of caliphs. Tonombeius II. ascended the throne, A. D. 1517, but being vanquished in the first year, by Selim, emperor of the Turks, his territory became a province of the Turkish empire, and has remained so ever since.



UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK II.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ASSYRIA AND CHALDEA.



ASSYRIA.

As Assyria was formed into the first great empire of the world, by Nimrod and his successors ; we shall begin our biography with a brief account of the personages who distinguished themselves during the existence of that government.



A. M.



1684.

NIMROD,

the son of Cush, was the first who founded the empire of Assyria. We are told, Genesis x. that Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord ; and either rendering himself famous by the killing of wild beasts, or by violent oppressing of his neighbours, he procured himself a kingdom. Having subdued the petty princes, who were the descendants of Noah, and possessed this country and Mesopotamia, he built in Chaldea the cities of Babylon and Chalne ; in Assyria, Nineveh, Rhesem, and Calach ; and in Mesopotamia, Rehoboth. By these strong citadels, he curbed the insurrections of the natives and secured his own assumed power. He was the first who destroyed the paternal authority by which society was generally regulated. He united in himself the government of several nations who were

before independent of each other. He made Babylon his imperial city, where the foundation of a state was laid that extended from the Mediterranean Sea unto the river Indus. The world, being divided into petty states, was deficient of that power and policy which could alone preserve it from the usurpation of such an irresistible ambition as actuated Nimrod and his successors. He built the tower of Babel, that striking monument of the presumptive power of human beings, when uncontrolled by a due sense of their dependence on the eternal wisdom for the perfection as well as the existence of all their efforts. Nimrod reigned 114 years, and left Belus, his son, as his successor. He died A. M. 1798.

BELUS.

This son and successor of Nimrod was called Jupiter Babylonicus, and worshipped by the old idolaters under the name of Bel or Baal. He spent most of his time in draining the low lands and marshes round Babylon. He was the first man who was deified. Having invented astronomy, a certain stone was dedicated to him, and called Oculus Beli, the Eye of Belus. He was worshipped by the Sidonians and Phœnicians. His son, Ninus, erected to him an image which he caused the people to worship. In it was said to be a devil that gave specious answers like other oracles of old, that seemed

to speak the truth purposely to deceive those who consulted them. He commenced a war against Sabatius, king of Armenia, and those parts of Scythia which Berosus calls Scythia Saga ; but he was obliged by death to transfer its prosecution unto his son Ninus. He died A. M. 1845, and left Ninus his successor.

NINUS

was the third monarch of Assyria. The blessings of peace having been cultivated, and the kingdom greatly improved in its accommodation and fertility by his father Belus, he directed his attentions to war. He conquered Armenia, Syria, Media, Bactria, and the Persian provinces. He then removed the imperial seat from Babylon to Nineveh, which city he considerably enlarged and embellished. He conquered Zoroaster the magician, and monarch of Bactria, and made Barsanes, the son and successor of Sabatius, king of Armenia, his subject and tributary. He married Semiramis, and while she was taken for Venus, he was taken for Mars. He died A. M. 1907, and left his queen Semiramis his successor, after he had reigned 52 years.



A. M.



1907.

SEMIRAMIS

succeeded, in the Assyrian throne, her valiant husband Ninus. She subdued the Arabians, but, invading the Indians next, she was slain by their king, Stareobates. Of this extraordinary female, it is said that she was born at Ascalon in Syria, where she was immediately exposed to the fury of wild beasts. But being destined not to die so ingloriously, she was found, nursed, and educated by shepherds, who presented her to the Syrian Viceroy. He gave her his only son in marriage. Accompanying her husband to the wars, she became acquainted with Ninus, who, conceiving an affection for her spirit and beauty, married and shared with her his empire. At her request, he granted to her the sole command of the government for five days. She no sooner obtained it, than she caused her fond husband to be killed. Having thus possessed

herself of the Assyrian throne, she exerted her talents for the extension of the empire. She led an army, consisting of 100,000 chariots of war, 3,000,000 foot, and 500,000 cavalry. Having subdued great part of Asia, built many cities, and completely finished the superb city of Babylon, she was slain, as above related, in the 42d year of her reign, A. M. 1959.

NINUS II.

son of Semiramis, succeeded to the throne. By his lieutenants, he subdued the Arians, Bactrians, and Caspians. He was much addicted to luxury and effeminacy.

BELUS II.

succeeded Ninus, and recovered that country which was afterwards called Judæa. He joined it to the Assyrian empire, from which it had revolted during the reign of his predecessor, and subdued other nations.

BOLOCHUS PRISCUS,

the tenth king, is reported to have been the inventor of Auspicium, or the art of foretelling events by the flying of birds.

MANITUS,

the thirteenth king, revived again the ancient discipline which was corrupted by the

indolence and effeminacy of some of his predecessors. He held the Egyptians under the greatest awe.

ASCATADES,

the eighteenth king, was more absolute in Syria, and the western part of this monarchy than any of the former kings.





A. M.



1959.

SARDANAPALUS,

the last king of this race, was so excessively effeminate and incapable of governing this great and extensive empire, that he excited the rebellion of Arbaces, his lieutenant in Media. This generous and spirited warrior, disdaining to obey the mere name of a king, resolved to know what Sardanapalus was doing in his almost inaccessible palace. Having found him spinning among his concubines in the habit of a woman, he roused the troops with the disclosure of this disgraceful situation and employment of their monarch. Belochus, governor of Babylon, associated with him in the design of dethroning this effeminate sovereign, in order to re-establish the vigour of an enervated government. The king was immediately besieged in his city of Nineveh, and being reduced to the greatest extremities, he gathered all his treasures, which he cast,

with his wives and himself, on a funeral pile he had previously caused to be enkindled for the purpose. The treasure, thus consumed, amounted to one hundred millions of talents of gold, and a thousand millions of talents of silver, which were all equal to 89,000,000,000 dollars. The famous city of Nineveh remained in the possession of Arbaces and the Medes, who, from that time began a new dynasty, which restored the empire of Assyria to its former glory and efficiency of government. This happened about one thousand years after its commencement, in the 20th year of the reign of Sardanapalus, A. M. 3126.





THE NEW DYNASTY OF
ASSYRIA AND CHALDEA.

I. PHUL BELOCHUS

was the first of this new monarchy, or race of sovereigns, A. M. 3146.

II. PHUL ASSUR

destroyed Galilee and subdued the kingdom of Damascus. He was called Tiglath Pileser in Scripture. He reigned A. M. 3194.

III. SALMANASSAR, OR SHALMAN-ESER,

succeeded next, and destroyed Samaria, ruined the kingdom of Israel, and carried the ten tribes who revolted from the house of Judea into captivity. This is the same monarch who is called by the chronologers Nabonassar. He reigned about A. M. 3227.

IV. SENNACHERIB,

the next, is related in Scripture to have been, with his blasphemous host, vanquished

by angels from heaven. His two sons, Adramelech and Sharezer, were his parricides, A. M. 3227.

V. ASSERHADON,

another son of Sennacherib, succeeded, and revenged the murder of his father on his unnatural brothers. He was deposed by his deputy governor of Chaldea, who transferred the regal seat from Nineveh to Babylon, A. M. 3233.

VI. MERODACH BALADAN,

governor of Babylon, succeeded his royal master. He is thought to have been the Mardocempades of Ptolemy. Others imagine him to be the king who, by his captain Holofernes. so greatly infested Judea, A. M. 3243.

VII. BEN MERODACH,

son of Merodach Baladan, succeeded him and reigned 21 years, A. M. 3283.

VIII. NABOPULLASAR

succeeded next, and vanquished Pharaoh Nechoh, king of Egypt. He reigned 25 years, A. M. 3304.



IX. NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

This king was called Nebuchadnezzar the Great. He was by some called the Hercules of the east. He conquered Egypt during the life of his father, with whom he reigned many years. The city of Babylon he considerably enlarged, and afterwards joined with Astyages, king of Medea, in subverting the proud city of Nineveh. In the eighteenth year of his reign, he destroyed Jerusalem, and carried the two remaining tribes of Judah and Benjamin into captivity. But in the last seven years of his reign he was so distracted, that he lived like the beasts of the field, with whom he herded, according to the prophecy of Daniel. During this degraded situation, his son Evil Merodach, his daughter Niocris, Niglissat her husband, and their son Laboradoradach governed his empire as protectors. They are therefore by some writers,

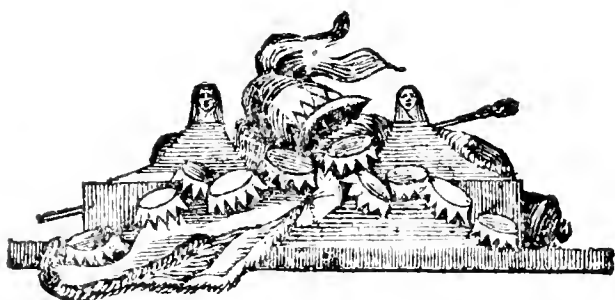
classed among the Assyrian monarchs. But Nebuchadnezzar, having recovered his senses, was again restored to his throne. He died A. M. 3339, after a reign of 44 years.

X. EVIL MERODACH,

his son, succeeded him. After a reign of 26 years he was slain, A. M. 3385, by Astyages, king of Medea. Nebuchadnezzar entertained an idea, that his son Merodach would become a great prince; but herein he was mistaken, for he turned out a fool: hence his name, Evil Merodach, i. e. Foolish Merodach.

XI. BALTHASSAR, OR BELSHAZZAR, son of Evil Merodach, was the next king. He was cruel and dissolute in his manners. In his father's time, through envy, he slew a gallant young man who should have married his sister. His envy was excited at seeing him kill two wild beasts, at which he had thrown his javelin in vain. His cruelties caused many to revolt from his government. During his reign, he performed no action of merit worth recording. Being both weak and pusillanimous, he suffered perpetual encroachments on his kingdom with impunity. But, amidst the most imminent dangers, he continued to feast, until he died by the hands of those whom he had so greatly injured during his father's reign. At a feast, probably in honour of the idol Sheshach, he,

being somewhat heated with wine ordered the vessels of the temple which had been taken at Jerusalem, to be brought, and he and his courtiers profaned the sacred vessels. **MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN**, was written on the wall by an angel. The prophet Daniel interpreted the writing; and informed the king, that his days were numbered, that he was weighed and found wanting, and that his kingdom was given to the Medes and Persians. Balthassar assailed by Cyaxares, the son of Astyages (whom the Scriptures call Darius Medus) and by Cyrus the Persian, who slew him in the seventeenth year of his reign, amidst his riotous festivities. With him ended the empire of Babylon and Assyria, by the monarchy being transferred to the Medes and Persians. Thus was terminated the most ancient and extensive empire of the world. The fate of the Assyrians and Chaldees was afterwards such as caused them to be the successive slaves of the Medes, Persians, Macedonians, then of the Persians again, next of the Saracens and Turks, unto whom they are now subject. During this state of mutable slavery, they never attempted by war to recover their ancient rights and reputation. Having been originally under a most despotic government, they had no liberties to retrieve, and therefore they tamely suffered themselves to be won, lost, and fought for by their quarrelsome and ambitious task-masters.



UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK III.

BRIEF HISTORY OF MEDEA AND PERSIA.



MEDEA AND PERSIA.

THESE kingdoms were so united in their political vicissitudes as to form one of the four great monarchies: we shall therefore class them together.

The inhabitants of Medea were the posterity of Madai, the third son of Japheth. The country which he peopled is now called Aderbeitzan, and is a mountainous district on the south-west of the Caspian Sea, east of Armenia, north of Persia, and west

of Parthia and Hyrcania. After a considerable time, they formed themselves into several tribes, and were subject to the power of petty kings from their first plantation. They were then under the dominion of the Assyrians, who diminished the regal power of the Medes to that of being merely titular or rather provincial deputies. Greatly oppressed by the Assyrians, they submitted themselves to the Persians, under whose government they continued, until





ARBACES.

This Persian governor, perceiving the effeminacy of Sardanapalus, king of Persia, resolved with Belochus to possess the regal government. Encouraged by the weakness of the king, and perhaps stimulated by their own ambition, Arbaces and Belochus attacked with success, (as we have before observed) Sardanapalus in his palace at Nineveh. They then divided the empire between them. Belochus took Assyria, with the provinces west of the Tigris, while Arbaces contented himself with Media and the neighbouring provinces. Arbaces was distinguished as an amiable and patriotic prince. Contrary to the general disposition of usurpers, he governed more by his lenity than his authority. He established the Persian Satraps in their former governments, and contented himself with the title of sovereign. Having founded the Median monarchy, he died, A. M. 3146.

From Arbaces until Deioces the sixth monarch of the Medes, the kings effected nothing memorable, and their government was more subject to the licentiousness of the people than to their sovereign authority. Not having any efficient system of laws, the Medes continued from A. M. 3146, until A. M. 3292, a period of 146 years, in a state of anarchy, when

3292. VI. DEIOCES, OR ARPHAXAD,

the founder of Ecbatana, and the legislator of Media, by his wise laws, brought the people to a complete system of regal government.

A. M. 3309. VII. PHRAORTES

distinguished himself by his courage and good fortune. He was very successful in warlike achievements, till he was himself conquered by the Scythians. His reign was 22 years.

A. M. 3331. VIII. CYAXARES

united to his empire the Saracens and Parthians. He was also so much overpowered by the Scythians, that he was scarcely more than their steward, whom they deputed to collect their revenues. Being weary of this indignity, which he endured for two years, he communicated to his nobles the design of extirpating them from his domin-

ions. This confederacy being formed, he invited the Scythians to a banquet, at which, having intoxicated them with wine, he massacred the greater part, and permitted the remainder to return to their own country. He was the first who divided Asia into provinces. He reigned 40 years and was contemporary with Josiah, king of Judah.



A. M.



3371.

IX. ASTYAGES,

son of Cyaxares, married his daughter Mandane to Cambyses, the tributary king of Persia. In consequence of a dream which alarmed him, he commanded Harpagas, a nobleman, to kill the first born son of this union. Abhorring so inhuman an act, he committed the infant as soon as it was born, to Mithridates, the king's herdsman, who preserved, educated, and named him Cyrus. He possessed himself afterwards of Persia, and, abhorring the cruel design of his grandfather, he not only dethroned him, but banished him into a province of Persia, called Hyrcania, where Astyages had reigned 35 years. A. M. 3406. Thus was Medea in turn submitted to the Persians, who had been before made tributary to the Medes by Phraortes about 105 years.

A. M. 3406. X. CYAXARES II.

called in scripture Darius Medus, was the son of Astyages, and succeeded his father when 52 years old; for Cyrus, having no resentment to his uncle, resigned to him the throne of Medea, and preserved to himself the title and authority of sovereign of Persia, without any other alteration in the state, except relieving the latter from the tribute they were by Phraortes obliged to pay to the Medes. Although the empire of the Medes and Persians was thus divided, the interests of both were strongly cemented by Cyaxares, who married his daughter to Cyrus, according to a former stipulation. Thus joined in family compact, they united their forces to conquer their rivals and neighbours, which they effected by taking Babylon, slaying Balthassar, and destroying entirely the empire of the Chaldeans. These conquests were ascribed by the writers of Holy Writ to Darius Medus, i. e. Cyaxares, while the Greeks attribute them solely to Cyrus. Upon this conquest Cyaxares appointed three rulers over the affairs of his kingdom, of whom Daniel the prophet was one. On Daniel's marvellous deliverance from the lions, he published an edict, that all his subjects should mark a reverential regard for the God of the Jews. Cyaxares dying, Cyrus, agreeably to the will of his uncle, succeeded to Medea, and, finally, joined it to his own empire of Persia.



CYRUS

was the son of Cambyses, by Mandane, daughter of Astyages. This young king having been preserved and educated as before mentioned, united the Medes and Persians, conquered Crœsus, and his kingdom of Lydia, took Babylon, and was the first emperor of Persia, the second principal monarchy of the world, which continued 207 years, until it was conquered by Alexander the Great. Cyrus is the same whose name and power were predicted in Isaiah xlv. 1. one hundred years before he was born. He was remarkably handsome, sensible, and liberal. His memory was so excellent, that Solinus relates, he could call every man in his army by name. Being desirous of extending his conquests, he was slain by Tomyris, queen of the Scythians. She caused his head to be cut off, and

thrown into a vessel full of blood, with this reproach: "Sate thyself with blood for which thou hast thirsted." Others relate that he escaped alive from battle, died in his own kingdom, and was buried at Pasaganda, a town of Persis. Xenophon has bestowed the same praise on Cyrus, as Virgil did on *Æneas*, and Homer on *Ulysses*. He began the Persian monarchy, A. M. 3435, and before Christ, 536, and reigned 29 years.

3434. II. CAMBYSES, SON OF CYRUS, having subdued Psamniticus, king of Egypt, united this country to the empire of Persia. Cambyses made himself master of Pelusium, now Damietta, by a singular stratagem. He drove a great number of those animals which the Egyptians adored, before the van of his army; these were oxen, cats, &c. The Egyptians perceiving such a number of those animals whom they venerated, would not shoot a single arrow, lest they should wound a god. Consulting with his lawyers whether there was any law that could sanction his marrying his own sister, they told him they knew of no such law existing, but there existed a law which authorized the Persian monarchs to do what they pleased. He is said to have been punished by a miserable death for having despoiled several noble temples.

INTERREGNUM OF THE MAGI.



CAMBYSES,

going against Egypt, deputed Paticithes one of the Magi, his viceroy. He had no sooner heard of the king's death, than he invested his son Smerdis with the regal power, and pretended that he was the brother of Cambyses. The nobles suspecting that the real Smerdis was slain, desired Otanes, to enquire of his daughter, who was one of the king's chief concubines, when the king next came, whether he had any ears; for Cambyses in some of his cruel moments had caused the ears of this Magus to be cut off. She accordingly examined, and found him to be an impostor. The seven princes informed of this, caused the false Smerdis to be slain. The princes now resolved to

choose a king from among themselves ; and as Smerdis had received his mortal wound from Darius Hystaspis, he was immediately requested to take the reins of government.

3443. III. DARIUS HYSTASPIS.

He made an expedition against the Scythians, and transported a numerous army over the Isthmus by a bridge which he erected for the purpose. Being obliged to leave Scythia with a considerable loss, he left Megabyzus in Europe with 80,000 men to reduce Thrace and other maritime places. This service being effected, he sent Otanes with another army, with which the cities of Chalcidon and Byzantium, with the island Lemnos were reduced. He dissolved all the tyrannies in Ionia, and restored the government to its former democracy. He took the island of Thasus and reduced other parts of Macedonia. Coasting along mount Athos, a storm arose and destroyed 300 of his vessels, and above 20,000 of his men, which disaster obliged him to return home with his shattered fleet and the remains of his army. These losses rather incensing than alarming Darius, he resolved to endeavour to conquer all Greece entirely. He sent, therefore, to demand from every Grecian city, the homage of earth and water. The Lacedemonians and Athenians threw his messengers into deep pits, telling them there was earth

and water to carry to their master. Darius immediately levied an army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, which was conquered by the Athenian general Miltiades, who had only 10,000 men. This memorable battle was fought on the plains of Marathon. Having raised another considerable army against Greece and Egypt, he died and left the prosecution of the design, to his son Xerxes.



3479. IV. XERXES,

in order to revenge the overthrow at Marathon, recommenced war with the Greeks, whom he endeavoured by all the forces he could collect, to subdue. Xerxes having taken up his winter quarters at Sardis, he sent into Greece to demand again earth and water. Taking a view of his army, he wept while he reflected, that not one of so many thousands would be alive an hundred years after. His bridge which he had caused to be laid over the Hellespont for the transporting of his army, being broken down by a tempest, he ordered the sea itself to be whipped for rebelling against its sovereign, and cast a pair of fetters into it as a token of its subjection. He afterwards made two bridges of gallees tied together and anchored, with which he safely transported all his army into Europe in the space of seven days and nights. Herodotus reckons his forces to have been 2,500,000, beside an equal

number of women, eunuchs, slaves, and other attendants. To this numerous army was opposed Leonidas, who disputed the passage of the Persians so bravely at the pass of Thermopylæ, that 20,000 Persians were slain in various assaults, though the adverse party consisted of but 6,000 men. A treacherous native at length shewed the Persians the way up the mountain which commanded the strait. Leonidas now judged it would be impossible to defend the pass, and therefore determined to die upon the spot: he accordingly dismissed all his troops except three hundred, who chose to share the fate of their leader. These desperadoes were all slain except one man. He then attacked and conquered the Athenians in a sea fight at Artemisium. But attacking this people afterwards again at sea, he was completely conquered by Themistocles at the famous naval battle of Salamis. He had above 200 of his gallies sunk, besides the remainder being either taken or dispersed, while the Athenians only lost forty of their ships. Xerxes observed of this battle, that the women fought like men and the men like women. Such a reverse of fortune attended this arrogant monarch that he was obliged to fly, from the pursuit of Themistocles, in a private boat. He, who covered the ocean with his boats, and pretended to shackle the winds and waves, was obliged to make this obscure and precipitate retreat.

He reigned 21 years, in a scene of riot and debauchery.

3500. V. ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS

sent Esdras to rebuild the temple of the Lord, and received Themistocles when he was banished from Athens.

3565. VII. ARTAXERXES II.

In his time happened the famous retreat of Xenophon, with a handful of Grecians, through most of the provinces of this extensive empire. It was this act which convinced the Macedonians how easily the Persian empire was to be conquered.

3599. VIII. OCHUS,

notwithstanding his valour, was a great tyrant. He recovered Egypt which had revolted, subdued Syria, Cyprus, and some part of India. He was at last slain by Bagaos, one of the eunuchs of his chamber, whom he had favoured.

3629. X. DARIUS III.

governor of Armenia, was by Bagaos, made sole monarch of Persia. He was vanquished by Alexander the Great, in the three famous battles of the Granicus, Cilicia, and Arbela, when the Persian empire was transferred to the Greeks, A. M. 3635. The

property which he lost loaded ten thousand mules, and five thousand camels.

The Persian monarchy being thus destroyed by the Grecians, remained under foreign sway five hundred and thirty-five years, eighty-three of which was under the dominion of the Syrian successors of Alexander, and the other four hundred and fifty-two years under the Arsacidon kings of Parthia.





PARTHIAN KINGS OF PERSIA.



A. M.



3718.

I. ARSACES,

a Parthian nobleman, perceiving the discord which reigned among the Macedonian kings, who became possessed, by the death of Alexander the Great, of all Persia, persuaded the Parthians and the rest of the Persians, to revolt from the Grecian yoke, by which they were oppressed. He assumed the title of king of Persia, and invested himself with the diadem, A. M. 3718. The Persians, though relieved from the Greek power, only changed the name of their tyrants. For the Parthian princes were

equally as absolute, and oppressed Persia as much as their ancient race of kings or those of Syria. From Arsaces, all his race assumed the title of Arsaces, in the same manner as the Pharaohs and Ptolemies of Egypt, and the Cæsars of Rome. Their usual style was to call themselves *Rex regum*, King of kings. They also called themselves the brethren of the sun and moon, the chief objects of their idolatry. They were, however, great princes, and opposed the encroaching ambition of the Romans with more success than any other power.

3741. II. MITHRIDATES, or ARSACES II.

was attacked by Antiochus Magnus, with an army of 120,000. The Roman general proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding the great number of his army. He was however defeated by Sylla, next by Lucullus, and a third time by Pompey. He used to eat poison, and being completely overcome by the Romans, he would have poisoned himself, had not the drug lost its power from his frequent use of it. Finding no poison would effect his death, he caused himself to be slain. He possessed admirable talents, and had so singular a memory that he retained and spoke twenty-two languages. Such was his valour, that he was dreaded by all his enemies. At the time of his imprisonment, the majesty of his countenance

so intimidated the executioner, that he was scarcely able to execute his orders.

3783. V. MITHRIDATES II.

after subduing the Medes, extended his empire to the river Euphrates.

3903. X. HERODES

conquered his brother Mithridates, and caused him to be murdered in his presence. He vanquished Crassus, and slew 20,000 Romans. Crassus being remarkably covetous, he caused molten gold to be poured down his throat. He lost his son, Paecrus, soon after in a battle gained by Ventidius, one of the lieutenants of Mark Antony. Herodes was afterwards slain by his son Phraates.

IX. PHRAATES,

of execrable character, was however valiant. Being attacked by Mark Antony with an army consisting of sixteen legions, he resisted it with such intrepidity, that scarcely six of them returned to Rome in safety. He afterwards submitted himself and his kingdom to Augustus, to whom he restored the Roman ensigns, and freed the captives taken when Herodes vanquished Crassus. The Parthians, in order to shew their subjection to Rome received their kings agreeably to the appointment of the senate and emperors. But this dependence on Rome did not long continue.

PHRAATES IV. ORODES II. VONON, and TIRIDATES,

were the last kings of the Arsacidæ, who reigned in Persia. Tiridates was slain by Artabanus, of whose line succeeded twelve kings. Chosroes was the eighth of this race. From him Trajan acquired Armenia and Mesopotamia, which he added to the Roman empire, to which power they remained subject until they were regained by Sapoers the ninth king of this second race of the Parthian kings of Persia.

ARTABANUS XII.

and last king of the Artabanian race, being vanquished by Alexander, caused the empire of Persia to return unto its native princes, after it had remained under the government of the Parthians four hundred and seventy years.





ARTAXERXES.

Antonius Caraccalla, the Roman emperor, having sent to negotiate a marriage with the daughter of Artabanus, and leaving Rome with a chosen army, under the pretence of going to solemnize the nuptials, he was met by the king of Persia, his daughter, and his nobles, most sumptuously attired in honour of the expected union. But the Roman emperor no sooner perceived Artabanus approaching, than he commanded his soldiers, on a certain signal, or watch-word, to put the whole to the sword. This cruel order was obeyed so strictly, that the king himself escaped the general massacre with the greatest difficulty. Caracalla dying soon after, and being succeeded by **Marrinus**, the Persians to revenge this breach of national confidence, raised a considerable army and attacked the Romans.

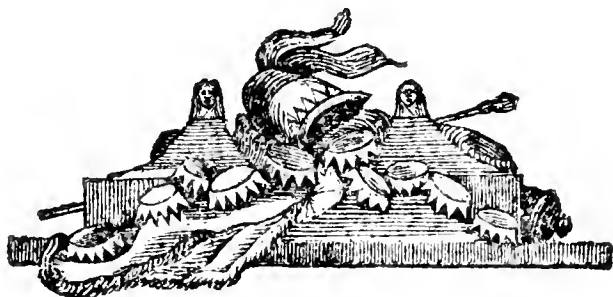
The battle, after continuing three days with the greatest obstinacy on both sides, was ended by the Parthians hearing that Caracalla had been slain by Macrinus. The Parthians were, however, so weakened by this battle, that they found themselves incapable of defending their own empire. Artaxerxes, a brave and noble Persian, perceiving this, embraced it as the most favourable opportunity of delivering his Persian countrymen from the yoke of Parthia. He immediately attacked Artabanus whom he slew, and thus restored his country to their native government, of which he possessed himself. This conquest was, however, not obtained but with a great conflict, which lasted three days, and with considerable loss to the army of Artaxerxes : so difficult was it to vanquish even the broken forces of the Parthians, who were never conquered while their armies were entire. Artaxerxes, elated with his success, instantly sent an embassy to Alexander Severus, then emperor of Rome, demanding peremptorily all those provinces formerly taken by that power from the Persians. Instead of granting this request, Severus immediately marched with a numerous army, which he divided into three parts, and sent one into Medea, another into Persia, and a third he led himself between the two detachments. His two armies being chiefly destroyed by the Persians, he, with the greatest difficulty, re-

turned back to Rome with the third. This success was soon followed by the establishment of the Persians under the government of the race of Artaxerxes. Having next vanquished Valerianus, the Roman emperor, who was taken prisoner by Sapor, the immediate successor of Artaxerxes, the Persians became so formidable that Constantine the Great removed many of the colonies and garrisons from the northwest to the east of the Roman empire, and removed his throne from Rome to Constantinople, in order to be nearer the Persians, whose power began to require the most immediate resistance.

Having thus traced the re-establishment of the Persian empire under its native princes, we have only to notice, that this restoration happened, A. D. 228, and that it continued in a regular succession of twenty-eight kings, until A. D. 634, when Hormisdu, the last of this race, was vanquished by Haumar, the Saracen, who finally entombed the glory and monarchy of this renowned empire : for it has ever since remained subject to the Saracens, who govern it by a deputy, whom they call a Sultan : next to the Turks, from A. D. 1030 to 1198 ; next to the Tartars, from A. D. 1260 to 1317 ; next to Armenia, from A. D. 1472 to 1505 ; and finally to the Sophian race, from A. D. 1505 to 1585. Since the Sophian race ascended the throne of Persia, there have been

great contentions for the diadem. Some of the princes of this race have been remarkable for their tyranny and inebriety. Shah Sefi destroyed his queen in a fit of intoxication, and at last fell a martyr to repeated excesses. His son and successor Shah Abbas, like his father destroyed himself by hard drinking.

The present government of Persia, we have only to observe, in addition to our brief statement, is more lenient than any other part of the Mahometan empire. The subjects are protected and encouraged, the nobility revered and maintained, and industry is fostered and rewarded. So that, although the Persians are inferior in power and treasure to the Turks and Tartars, yet they are better accommodated with the necessities, and even elegancies of life than either.



UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK IV.

Brief Histories of the Kingdoms of Phœnicia, Tyre, and Syria, or
Damascus.



PHŒNICIA.

The kingdom of Phœnicia is of very great antiquity, and was one of the three provinces of Syria. It was situated on the Levant or eastern parts of the Mediterranean sea, and on the confines of Palestine. Some geographers affirm it to have been a part of Palestine. It was particularly famous for its two cities, Tyre and Sidon, which were the first maritime powers we find recorded in either sacred or profane history. Although the mariner's compass was not then discovered, such was their knowledge and practice of navigation, that they planted col-

onies in Spain and Africa, beyond Hercules' pillars, or the straits of Gibraltar. They were likewise the founders of Carthage. The Phœnicians were descended from the Canaanites, and, like them, were under the dominion of the chiefs of their families, whom they honoured with the title of sovereignty. Most of the kings of Canaan were subdued by Joshua Agenor, a man of consummate valour and prudence. He was one of the chiefs who ruled Phœnicia; but perceiving it impossible to resist a formidable rival, he solicited aid from Egypt. Obtaining it, and likewise the assistance of the Philistines, he secured the territories and sea-coasts of Phœnicia, by immediately fortifying Sidon, Tyre, Acre or Ptolemais. He not only thus preserved it from the dangers with which his territory was then threatened, but secured its possession to his successors. Neither Solomon, David, nor any of the kings of Israel dared to attack him.

Cadmus, the eldest son of Agenor, going into Greece to seek his sister Europa, who is related to have been ravished by Jupiter, left his younger brother Phœnix, to succeed his father in the government of Phœnicia, which seems, as some affirm, to have derived its name from this king. The kings, who immediately succeeded Phœnix, are not sufficiently ascertained by the ancient or modern historians, for us to insert in a

work, wherein we are desirous of omitting every particular that is not supported by the most authentic testimonies. The most probable opinion is, that Phœnicia was not under the sole dominion of one sovereign ; and it is likely there were, besides the king of Sidon, where Agenor reigned, other persons who ruled as kings of Phœnicia ; for such was the power of this country, that one of their cities defended itself thirteen years against Nebuchadnezzar ; and Alexander spent more time in recovering Tyre than in the conquest of all Asia. Of these kings we read of Cerniras, Paphus, and Pygmalion who had their regal seat at Biblis. These extended their government to the island Cyprus, over which Belus likewise reigned. At the time Troy was conquered by the Greeks, we read of Phasis, a king of Phenicia ; but not of any other king in this country, until its conquest by the Babylonians. The kings of Tyre being of the greatest repute, and probably those who subjugated the rest of Phenicia to their jurisdiction, claim our first attention.



KINGS OF TYRE.



I. ABIBALUS,

or Abemalus, was cotemporary with Samuel. He is supposed to have been the same that the son of Sirach mentions, Eccles. xlv. 18.

II. SARON,

the son of Abibalus, whom David, as Eusebius observes, compelled to pay tribute.

III. HIRAM,

the son of Saron, confederate with David, to whom he sent cedars with masons and carpenters towards building Jerusalem after he had expelled thence the Jebusites. He sent, likewise, the same assistance to Solomon towards the building of his temple. He reigned 53 years, and died A. M. 2931.

IV. BALEASTARTUS,

or Bazorus, succeeded Hiram. He reigned 7 years, and died A. M. 2955.

V. ABDASTARTUS,

son of Baleastartus, was slain by the four sons of his own nurse, after he had reigned nine years. The eldest of these rignicides usurped the kingdom 12 years, A. M. 2974.

VI. ASTAREUS,

brother of Abdastartus recovered the kingdom from its state of usurpation. After a reign of 12 years, he died, A. M. 2986.

VII. ASTORTIUS,

or Athobinus, the younger brother of Astartus, reigned 9 years, A. M. 2995.

VIII. PHELLES,

the brother of these three kings, and the youngest son of Balecastartus, reigned 8 months only, A. M. 3004.

IX. ITOBULUS,

called Ethbaal, son of Astorinus, slew his uncle Phelles, and thus regained the throne of his father. Before this, he was high-priest to the goddess Astaroth or Astarta ; this was next to the regal dignity. He was the father of Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, so frequently mentioned in Scripture. He reigned 32 years, and died A. M. 3036.

X. BADEZAR,

or Bazer, son of Ethbaal, reigned 6 years, A. M. 3042.

XI. MELTIMUS,

by some called Matgenus, son of Badezar, and father of Eliza, whom Virgil has rendered immortal under the name of Dido, queen of Carthage, 3043.

XII. PYGMALION

Was the son of Meltimus. He slew Sicheus, the husband of his sister Eliza, in order to possess himself of his riches. But when Eliza flew into Africa with her brother, Barca, who was the founder of the noble Barcine family, the ancestors of Hannibal, he was disappointed of his object. Here they built Carthage with the riches of Sicheus. He was called Pygmalion from the smallness of his stature. He excelled in painting and statuary. Visiting Cyprus, and being disgusted with the manners of the females, he is described by the fabulists of his day, to have dedicated himself to solitude, where he determined to live without any commerce with women. In his retirement, he is said to have formed a most beautiful woman of ivory. Being particularly charmed with the graces and perfections of this statue, he became so enamoured with his own workmanship, that it is related he prayed to Venus to bestow on it animation. His petition being granted, the dealers in fiction assert he lived with this ivory image, as a wife, and by her had several children. But the most probable state of this story is, that he had secluded himself with some fair nymph from the rest of society, and, in order to secure her fame and his own honour, he made a statue of considerable excellence, and having shewn it to some of the few visitors he admitted to his presence, he

either removed or destroyed it, and pretended afterwards that it was changed into the nymph, with whom he lived by the power of Venus. He reigned 47 years, and died A. M. 3090.

XIII. ELULÆUS,

descended from a son of Pygmalion, overthrew the fleet of Salmanasar, the Assyrian, in the port of Tyre.

XIV. ETHOBALES, OR ETHBAAL II.

He boasted himself to be as wise as Daniel and to know all secrets. But he was not however wise enough to preserve his kingdom from Nebuchadnezzar, who, after a siege of thirteen years, took Tyre, and subjected it to the Assyrian empire.

XV. BAAL,

the son and successor of Ethbaal II. He was a tributary to the Babylonians, and the last king of the Syrians, who were afterwards governed by such judges and titular kings as were sent from Babylon.

Although Tyre and Sidon somewhat recovered themselves by the fall of the Babylonian empire, and the unsettled state of the Persians, yet being of the Persian faction, and depending on that crown, Alexander

deemed them unworthy to continue. He therefore deposed Strato, king of Sidon, and destroyed the city of Tyre.

After this Phœnicia began to be reckoned as a part of Syria, and shared in all its vicissitudes of government. It then became subject to the Syrian kings of the house of Seleucus, before it was made a Roman province. It was next subject to Constantinople, until the Saracens subdued it, in the fatal year 636. The Turks, Christians, and Mamulucks of Egypt alternately possessed it, when it was finally united, by Selimus the first, to the Turkish empire. It then became subject to the Emar of the Drusians, commonly called the Emar of Sidon.

Such was the ancient greatness and commercial consequence of Phœnicia, that it founded Thebes and Sephyra in Bœotia, Nola in Italy, Gades in Spain, Utica, Lep-tis, and Carthage in Africa. And according to Bochartus, there was not an island or sea-coast in the Mediterranean or on the Cantabrian, Gallick, or British ocean, which had not a Phœnician factory or colony. They were not only the first navigators, but the first ship-wrights, the first inventors of letters, the first who reduced astronomy to a system, and the first makers

of glass. They were however amidst all this excellence of genius and polish of society, gross idolaters, and worshipped a goddess whom they call Astaroth. Once a year, they sacrificed some of their sons to Saturn, whom, in their language, they called Moloch.

The human sacrifices of the Gauls and Britons seem to owe their origin to this practice of the Phœnicians, who then possessed the most considerable trade in those parts of Europe, which, by their frequent visits, they ennobled with their arts, and degraded by their religious errors.





KINGS OF
SYRIA, OR DAMASCUS.

SYRIA, and especially its principal city, Damascus, was much celebrated in sacred and profane writings : it is situated in Asia Minor, and was known to the Hebrews by the name of Aram, or Padan-Aram, i. e. the Plains of Aram. It is now a Turkish province, and is called by them Soune or Souristan. The dispensers of justice in Souristan are said to be extremely mercenary. We shall here give a biographical view of its kings, omitting those whose actions were trivial, and consequently not of sufficient importance for a place in this compendium. We may here observe, that the city of Damascus was in being in the days of Abraham.



I. ADAD,

according to Nicolas Damascenus, was the first who reigned as king of Syria or Damascus. He was the ally and friend of Adad-ezer, king of Sobah or Zobah, and assisted the latter when he was attacked by David, losing in his cause 22,000 men. Adad's spirit and forces being broken, David was permitted to garrison the first cities of Damascus. Thus were the Syrians so subjected, that they submissively brought presents to David, and, at the same time, offered themselves to become his servants. Adad however, still attaching himself to the fortunes of Adad-ezer, or Hadarezer, he was at last slain in that battle recorded in the second book of Samuel, x. 18. where it relates, that the Israelites slew of the Syrians the men of 700 chariots, and 40,000 horsemen. This conquest was the cause of

the Syrians never daring again to assist the Ammonites in their contest with the children of Israel.

II. REZIN,

who, as the Scriptures relate, when David slew those of Sobah, fled from Adad-ezer his lord, and gathered an army, with which he possessed himself of Damascus, where he reigned as its sovereign.

III. ADAD II.

was an Idumæan, and supposed to be of the family of Adad-ezer. Fearing David, he fled into Egypt where he married Taphnei, the queen's sister. Hearing that both David and Joab were dead, he returned again into his own country, where he expelled Rezin from Damascus, and reigned himself as king.

VII. BEN-HADAD II.

twice invaded Israel, in the reign of Ahab. The first time he was repulsed by a sally of 700 at the siege of Samaria, and at last he was taken prisoner, and his army routed at Alphec.

VIII. HAZAEL,

captain of the host to Ben-hadad, was anointed king of Syria, by the prophet Elisha, whom God appointed to this office, that,

by his means, he might avenge himself on Ben-hadad, whom Hazael slew. But he proved as ill a neighbour to the kings of Israel as those before him. He also attacked Judah, in the time of Joash. But, being bribed with the treasures of the temple, he withdrew his forces.

XIII. REZIN II.

the last king of Damascus joined Pecah, king of Israel, against Ahaz of Judah, whom he forced to call to his aid Tiglath Pileser, king of Assyria, by whom Rezin was taken and beheaded, and the city of Damascus gained. Thus was the kingdom of Syria united to the Assyrian empire.

Syria became, afterwards, subject to the following kings of Macedon :





MACEDONIAN KINGS OF SYRIA.



I. SELEUCUS NICANOR

was the first king of this dynasty. He reigned 31 years, and died A. M. 3654.

II. ANTIOCHUS

was memorable only for having incestuously married his father's wife during his father's life-time, A. M. 3656.

VI. ANTIOCHUS II.

surnamed Magnus, the younger son of Calinichus. He attempted many great actions, and was fortunate in his successes beyond Euphrates. he harassed the Jews, and lost all Asia Minor unto the Romans.

XV. ANTIOCHUS VII.

surnamed Sedetes, brother of Demetrius, having conquered and slain Tryphon, he succeeded him in the throne. He gained several victories over the Parthians, who afterwards overcame and slew him. Demetrius Nicanor was immediately restored to his throne, which, enjoying some years, he was again dispossessed of it and slain by Alexander VIII. A. M. 3845.

XX. PHILIP AND DEMETRIUS III.

surnamed Eucærus, younger sons of Gry-

phus, were jointly kings of Syria. Demetrius, intending to dethrone his brother, was himself vanquished and forced to fly into Parthia ; leaving the whole kingdom to Philip. During these civil wars, Syria was invaded, and in part conquered by Aretas, king of Arabia, and Alexander, king of the Jews.

XXI. TIGRANES,

king of Armenia, during the contentions in Syria, was, by the inhabitants, chosen their king, in hopes that they might be delivered from the attacks of the Jews and the Arabians. He was the most powerful prince that reigned in Syria, since Antiochus the Great ; for he was king of Syria by election, of Armenia by succession, and of Media by conquest. But joining Mithridates, whose daughter he had married, against the Romans, he was vanquished by Lucullus, who, with the loss of five, and one hundred wounded, is said to have slain of this combined army 100,000. Tigranes being again conquered by Lucullus, he surrendered himself to Pompey. He only retained Armenia, and resigned all Syria to the Romans. Thus, after Tigranes had reigned eighteen years, all Syria became a Roman province.

Syria, after having been the seat of various contentions, fell under the power of the Saracens, which caused the following race of Turkish kings of Damascus.



TURKISH KINGS OF DAMASCUS.



I. MELECH AND DUCAT,

the first Turkish kings of Damascus, by the gift of Axon, the second sultan of the Turks in Persia, added to their dominions all the rest of Syria, part of Cilicia, and some neighbouring provinces in the Lesser Asia. A. D. 1075.

II. SULTAN OF DAMASCUS.

He reigned at the time the western Christians conquered the Holy Land. Against these combined princes he defended strongly the city and territory of Damascus. And in a set battle he conquered and slew Roger, the Norman, prince of Antioch.

III. NORADIN,

the son of Sanquin, general of the armies, and son-in-law to the former king, whom he succeeded. He was a noble prince, and memorable for his magnanimous answer to those of his commanders, who persuaded him to take the advantage of attacking Jerusalem while the Christians were employed

in solemnizing the funeral of Baldwin III. "Not so," said he: "Regard and compassion is due to the just sorrow of those Christians, who have lost a king that cannot be equalled in the world." A. D. 1146.

V. SALADIN,

the Turkish sultan of Egypt, having vanquished the Persians and Parthians, and, coming under the conduct of Cacobed, uncle to Melechsala, to restore that prince to his estate, remained king of Damascus. By the puissance of his arms, he recovered all Syria, the Holy Land, and the city of Jerusalem from the Christians, A. D. 1176.

VIII. SAPHRADIN,

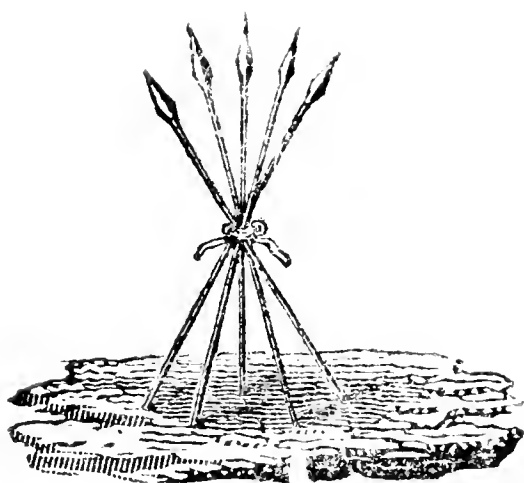
the brother of Saladin, having barbarously murdered eight of the sons of Saladin, possessed himself of the kingdom of Damascus, which he left at his death to his son or nephew Corradin.

IX. CORRADIN,

son or nephew to the tyrant Saphradin, was by him left, at his death, sultan of Damascus, to which all Syria and Palestine were then made provinces. But the murders and treacheries of Saphradin having excited the greatest discontent and desire of vengeance, Haalon the Tartar, A. D. 1262, after tak-

ing the king of Damascus prisoner, brought him before the walls of the city and threatened to kill him in the presence of the inhabitants if they did not deliver it into his possession. The citizens refusing, the wretched king was torn in pieces, Damascus taken by assault, and the kingdom conferred upon Agab, son of Haalon. Thus ended the Seljukian family of the kings of Damascus.





UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK V.

HISTORY OF THE STATES OF GREECE.



GREECE.

THIS country being divided into many small states, and each forming a portion of history deserving the notice of the classical and historical student, we are necessarily obliged to be as brief as possible in each particular, in order to afford room sufficient to give some idea of all the governments, with the characters who most distinguished themselves as soldiers or legislators.



SICYON.

As Sicyon was the most ancient city and government of Greece, we begin with it this portion of our Universal History.

I. ÆGILAUS

was the first king of Sicyon. He reigned within 150 years of the deluge, and 200 before the death of Noah. Ancient historians describe this to have been the first petty kingdom of Greece. Ægilaus was the son of Phoroneus, and having governed this part of Peloponnesus, he reigned over Argos, and left the kingdom of Achaia to sojourn in Egypt. From him Peloponnesus was anciently called Ægialia. This king could boast of governing the most ancient city or state in the world, excepting those of Assyria and Egypt. From him a race of kings governed Peloponnesus, until they were rivalled by the superior strength and fortune of the kings of Argos, another petty kingdom of Greece.

VI. ÆGINUS,

from whom Ægina derived its name, in consequence of this king causing it to be built. He reigned A. M. 2055.

XIII. MARATHON,

from whom the famous fields of Marathon are supposed to have derived their name.
A. M. 2421.

XVII. EPOPEUS,

founded a temple to Minerva, in which he placed his trophies, and caused to be erected his monument. A. M. 2526.

XIX. SICYON

considerably repaired and enlarged the city.
A. M. 2601.

XXV. PELASGUS,

from whom the Greeks derived their name of Pelasgi.

The intermediate kings we have avoided specifying, as not being sufficiently memorable to deserve particular notice in this compendium.



SPARTA

was first governed by Eurotas, and ceased with the thirteenth king of this dynasty, who was Tisamines, son of Orestes and Hermione.

The next race who ruled in Sparta, were the Heraclidæ, descendants of Hercules ; the first of whom was Aristodemus, who divided the kingdom between his two sons Eristhenes and Procles, A. M. 2848. Those of the elder race were called Agidæ, and those of the younger Euripontidæ. In the former reigned thirty kings, and in the latter twenty-six. Cleomenes, the last of the Agidæ, having slain Euridamidas, the last of the Euripontidæ, was soon after vanquished by Antigonus of Macedonia, and being forced to fly his country, with his wife and children, the government of the Heraclidæ, and the kingdom of Sparta ended, A. M. 3714, about nine hundred years after its first establishment.

Among the famous characters which Sparta or Lacedæmonia has produced, we have selected the following as the principal :



LYCURGUS.

Lycurgus was the son of Eunomus, the fourth king of the younger branch of the Heraclidæ, who was slain by the commonalty rising against his government. He succeeded to the throne on the decease of his brother. The queen, his sister-in-law, proving pregnant, and having proposed to destroy the birth if Lycurgus would marry her, he dissembled and prudently smothered his resentment of the unnatural offer, expressing seeming approbation, but saying he would take care of the offspring. Being delivered of a boy, it was presented to Lycurgus while he was at supper with the magistrates, he took it, named it Charilaus, and hailed it king of Sparta. Lycurgus still continued the regency as guardian to the young king, until, about eight months after, finding that neither his justice, humanity, nor generosity were sufficient to

screen him against the resentment of the queen he had rejected, he diverted the impending storm by travel. With this resolution, he sailed to Crete, and other countries, surveyed minutely their constitution, extracted the best and wisest of their laws, and thus returned fraught with prudence, wisdom, policy, and experience to new model the commonwealth of Sparta. Finding the people were become too powerful for the welfare or administration of any state, he availed himself of the minority of his nephew, Charilaus, to new model the government, and what he could not effect by persuasion, he enforced by arms ; for his nephew, arriving at age, and opposing his measures, was obliged by him to seek refuge in the temple of Juno. Having ordained his laws, and settled his new constitution, he avoided the jealousy of such a bold innovation, by obtaining leave to depart from Sparta, in order to travel for farther improvement in legislation. But, although this was a wise precaution, yet he directed it to a most patriotic purpose ; for, before he left Sparta, he enjoined, by oath, the citizens and their successors to observe his laws until he should return. To prevent their being released from this sacred injunction, he caused his ashes to be thrown into the sea. Thus his laws continued in force and unfringed, during a period of seven hundred years, which time was the most prosperous Sparta ever experienced.



LYSANDER

was a great general among the Spartans, who reduced Athens under his command. Although he was related to the family of the Heraclidæ, he had suffered much hardship from the respect with which he observed and practised the severe discipline and manners of his country. He was brave and aspiring, and, like his countrymen, sacrificed all sorts of pleasure to ambition. Such was his sedateness of temper, that he bore all conditions of life with the greatest equanimity. But to contrast these perfections, he was crafty, and so designing, that he made his interest the only test of truth and falsehood. He averred, that he would observe neither, nor even an oath longer than they were subservient to his purpose. His constant apothegm was——You must wear the skin of the fox when that of the lion will not prevail. He was therefore, compared,

very justly, by Plutarch, to the Roman Sylla. This deceitful temper accompanied, and, consequently, tarnished every action of his life. It was said of him, that he cheated children with foul play, and men with perjury. But such was his courage, that, with all these known and avowed vices, he was chosen by the Spartans as a commander to oppose Alcibiades, admiral of the Athenian navy. Being equipped with a fleet, he defeated that of Athens left by Alcibiades to the care of his vice-admiral Antiochus who was slain in the contest. Alcibiades returning from Phoea to Samos would have renewed the fight, but Lysander was too wise to accept a challenge that might have risked all the advantages obtained by his former victory. Callicratides being sent to succeed Lysander whose year was expired, "I deliver up my fleet to you," said the latter, "which by my victory rides sovereign of the seas." "I'll allow it you," replied Callicratides, "if you will coast from Ephesus to the left of Samos where the Athenian fleet lies and resign it at Miletus." Lysander answered, he would not whilst another commanded. The Spartan fleet being afterwards defeated, Lysander was again solicited to take command, which he immediately did. Meeting with the Athenians at Lampsacus, he avoided coming to action for several days, until a favourable opportunity offered, which happened at

Ægos-Potamus where he conquered the whole fleet, and returned in triumph to Lampsacus with three thousand prisoners, who were all executed except Ademantus, one of the admirals, who is supposed to have been saved for having betrayed the Athenian fleet. After this success, he spent some time settling his conquests by land. Finding numbers of the Athenians had sought refuge in their garrisons on shore, he commanded all, on pain of death, to repair to Athens. His design was, that by thronging the city, he might reduce it by famine, if not by the sword. The vanquished Athenians being deprived of their shipping were obliged to obey his orders. They therefore returned to Athens, where they resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity. Lysander immediately commenced his intended siege. The Athenians failing in provisions, were obliged to sue for peace. They offered to agree to a long peace on condition, that the long walls of the Piræus, should be demolished ; that they should deliver up all, except twelve, of their shipping ; that they would restore their exiles ; that they should make a league offensive and defensive with the Lacedæmonians, and serve them in all their sea and land expeditions. The Athenians accepting of these hard conditions from the greatest necessity, but still deferring the demolition of their favourite walls, Lysander went up the

Piræus and levelled them with great solemnity of music, and other demonstrations of joy, as if he seemed thus to have founded and dated the liberty of Greece. He lived A. M. 3550.





LEONIDAS,

was a noble Spartan or Lacedæmonian king and captain, who kept the straits of Thermopylæ with 300 men against Xerxes and his army of 1,000,000. They fought three days to the great loss and vexation of the Persians, who, at last, discovering a pass through the mountains. Leonidas nobly dismissed his allies, and determined that he and his few chosen soldiers should fall in its defence. The Persians attacked this small force of Sparta, and Leonidas encouraged his men to fight, by saying, this night we shall sup with our friends in Elysium. He defended the pass until himself and his few brave soldiers were left breathless on the field. Panites, who deserted from the Spartans, was treated with such contempt by his fellow countrymen, and was so sensible of the scorn and reproach which they put upon him, that he, coward-like, put an end to

his own existence. The body of Leonidas was found, and nailed to a cross ; but his memory was sufficiently immortalized by the poets and historians of those times, who thought this might pass for a victory on the side of the Grecians, as well in respect to the action itself, wherein the Persians lost 20,000 men, as to the influence it afterwards had on the affairs of Greece. Herodotus says, " This defeat of the Spartans was more glorious than any victory that the Grecians afterwards obtained."





AGESILAUS.

After the death of Agis, Lysander contributed to place on the throne Agesilaus, the younger brother of the deceased king. This prince united qualities which seem incompatible. Though ambitious and brave, he was yet mild and amiable. Valour and pride, in him, were combined with goodness. His love for his country was such, that he preferred its interests to his own personal safety and tranquillity. His virtues alarmed the ephori, and they condemned him to a fine because *he had too much conciliated the affection of the people.*

There existed between Agesilaus and Lysander a coolness, produced by jealousy. The king made rather a harsh use of the superiority of his rank, with respect to the general; but the latter yielded without degrading himself; and these two great men,

who were not formed to be enemies, continued to act in concert for the honour of their country.

The Lacedæmonians were defeated in the plains of Leuctra, and suffered a loss unexampled in the history of their republic. When the news of this reached Sparta, the gymnastic solemnities were celebrating. The ephori would not interrupt the festival, but only sent to the different families the names of the persons belonging to them who had been killed. The magnanimity of the Spartans then shone forth in all its lustre. The parents and relatives of those who had been slain mutually embraced and congratulated each other, while the relations who survived dared not shew themselves ; or, if they were obliged to appear, were seen with their arms folded, their eyes fixed on the ground, and exhibiting all the signs of grief and shame. Those who had fled from the field were degraded from their employments, condemned never to appear in public, except in motley dresses, and with their beards half shaved ; and to bear without resistance the insults, and even blows, of any person who might meet them.*

* The execution of this sentence conformably to the laws of Lycurgus caused considerable embarrassment. Agesilaus was appointed dictator, with power to make such regulations on the occasion as he should judge proper. He appeared in the assembly of the people, and, with a word, dispelled the fears of the fugitives, yet preserved to the institutions of Lycurgus all their authority : " Let the laws," said he, " sleep for this day, and resume their authority to-morrow."

Sparta having conquered the Helots, Læconians, Messenians, and Athenians, began to decline in their successes. Attacking the Bœotians, who were covertly assisted by the Athenians, and openly by the Persians, they were in imminent danger of ruin by Epaminondas, the Theban, defeating them at the battles of Leuctres and Mantinea. Engaging afterwards with the Phocians in the holy war, Philip of Macedon terminated this contest in such a manner, as entirely subjected the Spartans to his power and pleasure, although he was not admitted into the city as their conqueror. This honour was left for Antigonus Doseon, king of Macedon, who, having vanquished Cleomenes, entered Sparta, as its victor. They then became the abject slaves of Machanidus and Nabi, from whom being freed, they were subject to the Romans. And finally they became so impotent in state and courage, that they could not resist the most insignificant enemy. Thus the famous city of Sparta has degenerated to the small borough of Misithra.

The next state of Greece to be noticed is that of Argos, the principal city of Argolis, a province of Peloponnesus. We shall notice only the most distinguished kings of Argos and Mycenæ.



KINGS OF ARGOS AND MYCENÆ.



A. M. 2063. I. INACHUS,

the supposed father of Io, whom Jupiter deceived, and from whom the Greeks are frequently distinguished by the name of Inachii.

A. M. 2243. III. APIS,

son of Jupiter and Niobe, daughter of Phoroneus, who left Greece, and went to Egypt, where he was worshipped under the form of an ox : from his having taught them agriculture.

A. M. 2238. IV. ARGUS,

son of Apis. He was the founder of Argos. In his time, the Greeks began their tillage, and from him they were called Argives.

A. M. 2363. VI. PHORBAS,

the son or brother of Criasus. In his reign, Atlas and Prometheus are said to have existed. He reigned 35 years, and was succeeded by his son,

A. M. 2398. VII. TRIOPAS,

who enjoyed the throne 46 years, and was succeeded by his son,

A. M. 2444. VIII. JASUS.

His daughter was the famous Io, whose story has been much celebrated by the ancient poets ; but she must not be confounded with another of the same name, who was the reputed daughter of Inachus.

A. M. 2475. X. DANAUS,

brother of Ægyptus, who drove him from Egypt. Arriving at Argos, he was chosen king by the consent of the people. From him the Grecians were called Danai.

A. M. 2606. XIV. ACRISIUS,

father of Danae, being told by an oracle that he should be murdered by her son, he imprisoned her in a brazen tower ; but Jupiter corrupted the guards with gold, and obtaining admittance, begot the famous Perseus, who has been so much the theme of the ancients.



PERSEUS

was the son of Jupiter and Danaë. He was no sooner born, than his grandfather, fearing him to be the son by whom the oracle had foretold he should be murdered, exposed him to the mercy of the sea. Being miraculously preserved, Mercury gave him a sword and impenetrable buskins. From Minerva, he received a brazen shield, covered with the goat's skin called *Ægis*. Thus equipped, his first enterprize was a voyage against the Gorgons, who were three sisters, Medusa, Stenio, and Euryale; they had snakes instead of hair, and one eye among the whole. Whoever they looked upon, they turned to stone. But, looking on the *Ægis* or shield of Perseus, preserved every person from this fatality. Killing the Gorgons in their sleep, he took their head and placed it upon his shield,

with which he turned Atlas, king of Mauritania, into stone, for refusing to entertain him.

Here Atlas reign'd of more than human size,
And in his kingdom the world's limit lies.
Here Titan bids his weary coursers sleep,
And cools the burning axle in the deep.
The mighty monarch, uncontroll'd, alone,
His sceptre sways ; no neighb'ring states are known.
A thousand flocks on shady mountains fed,
A thousand herds o'er grassy plains were spread.
Here wond'rous trees their shining stores unfold,
Their shining stores too wond'rous to be told ;
Their leaves, their branches, and their apples, gold.
- - - - - In vain the hero for one night entreats ;
Threat'ning he storms, and next adds force to threats.

By strength not Perseus could himself defend,
For who in strength with Atlas could contend ?---
' But since, short rest to me thou wilt not give,
A gift of endless rest from me receive.'---
He said, and backward turn'd, no more conceal'd
The present, and Medusa's head reveal'd.

Soon the high Atlas a high mountain stood ;
His locks, and beard, became a leafy wood :
His hands, and shoulders into ridges went,
The summit-head still crown'd the steep ascent :
His bones a solid, rocky hardness gain'd :
He thus immensely grown, (as fate ordain'd)
The stars, the heav'ns, and all the gods sustain'd.

Perseus delivered Andromeda from the monster, with which she was perpetually threatened to be devoured, and married her himself. The cause of the fable of Medusa's head, is said to be from Perseus having beheaded a woman of such exquisite beauty,

that she could not look on any without bereaving them of their senses, so as to fix them like statues before her. He restored Acrisius to his throne, from which he had been deposed by his brother Pricus. But, as the oracle was to be fulfilled, he ignorantly killed Acrisius, which caused him to remove to Mycenæ, where he reigned many years with his son Sthenelus, about A. M. 2637.

A. M. 2645. XVI. EYRYSTHEUS,

son of Sthenelus, is greatly mentioned by the ancient poets and historians as being the person who enjoined twelve labours to Hercules in order to gratify the resentment of Juno.

2688. XVII. ATREUS AND THYESTES

were both infamous for their murders and adulteries. Thyestes abused the bed of Atreus, who, in revenge, feasted him with the body of his own son, whom he had slain and prepared for the purpose.





XVIII. AGAMEMNON.

He was the eighteenth king of the Argives and Mycenians. In the war of Troy, he was chosen commander general of the Greeks, in which siege there engaged 69 kings, and 1224 ships. Being warned by Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, of his death, he returned home to his wife Clytemnestra, who, with her paramour, Ægisthus, slew him at a banquet. Orestes being arrived at age, slew his mother and the adulterous murderer of his father.

A. M. 2768. XIX. ÆGISTHUS,

son of Thyestes, having defiled Clytemnestra, and murdered Agamemnon, her husband, on his return from Troy as above related, immediately usurped the kingdom of Argo and Mycenæ, which he held during 7 years, until Orestes, the subject of our next article, arrived from Phocis, and avenged the death of his father Agamemnon.

A. M.



2779.

XX. ORESTES,

returning from Phocis where he had been secretly conveyed, he slew both Ægisthus, his mother Clytemnestra, and Helena their daughter. He thus became possessed of his right, the kingdom of Mycenæ, although not without being opposed by the Argivens. The story of his being tormented by the furies, relates to his remorse of conscience for having killed his mother ; for which fact he is said to have been tried and acquitted by the Areopagus at Athens ; the suffrages for and against him being equal, judgment was pronounced, according to the custom of that tribunal, in favour of the defendant. This and other expiatory acts ended the abominable vices which had long disgraced his family, and he afterwards enjoyed a long reign with a great extent of dominion. Orestes, by the assistance of the Phocians,

who were his constant friends, made himself so entirely master of Argos, that he enjoyed considerably more dominion than either his father, or any of his predecessors. Thus was the kingdom thought to have been re-united about 140 years after its three-fold division between Anaxagoras, Melampus, and Bias. Besides this, he had an accession of the kingdom of Sparta on the death of his uncle Menelaus, whose daughter Hermione he had married. He also obtained great part of Arcadia next to Argos, where he died after a reign of 70 years. Some ascribe to him the planting of a colony of Eolians in Asia. But his son Penthilus was rather the author and promoter of this expedition. Orestes left two sons, Tisamenus by Hermione, and Penthilus by Erigone daughter of Ægisthus.

A. M. 2803. XXI. PENTHILUS,

son of Orestes, was the last of this line, by his being deprived of his kingdom by the Doræ and Heraclidæ, who had possessed themselves of all Peloponnesus, until they were conquered by the Macedonians.



KINGS OF ATHENS.



From the first peopling of Attica until the time of king Ogyges, we have no account of any thing that passed there ; but there are several kings mentioned as reigning in Attica between the time of Ogyges and Cecrops : these, however, are rejected by very ancient historians, and, therefore, not deserving of notice : consequently, we must ascribe the foundation of Athens to

A. M. 2394. I. CECROPS,

by some supposed to be a native of Greece, by others to be an Egyptian, first made Jupiter a god, and, according to Pausanias, caused sacrifices to be made to him as a divinity, by which a sort of religion was established in Greece. He then divided his dominions into four tribes, for the better administration of justice ; these were called, Cecropis, Autocheon, Actæa, and Paralia.

A. M. 2453. III. AMPHICTYON,

son of Deucalion, and the uncle of that Amphictyon, who first instituted the supreme court of Amphictyones, or the common council of all Greece.

A. M. 2463. IV. ERICTHONIUS,

the son of Vulcan.

A. M. 2513. V. PANDION,

father of Progne and Philomela, so distinguished by the poets of Greece and Rome.

A. M. 2668. IX. ÆGEUS,

from whom the Ægean sea derived its name.



A. M.



2706.

X. THE ÆGEUS,

son of Ægeus, and companion of Hercules, whose actions he imitated. Arrived at age, he relieved his country from a great number of robbers, with which it was infested. He was near being poisoned by his father, who did not know him until he shewed him the sword he had left as a pledge with his mother Ægeus, threw down the poison, embraced him and publicly owned him for his son and successor. This, exciting an insurrection, Theseus evinced his courage and conduct by immediately dispersing the rebels. He then encountered and overcome, among other monsters, the Marathonian bull, which he brought alive in triumph through the city and sacrificed to Apollo. His next exploit was killing the Minotaur, a monster kept by Minos, king of Crete, in which he was greatly assisted by Ariadne, daughter

of Minos, who, falling in love with him, gave him a clue of thread which conducted him through the labyrinths where the Minotaur was kept. By this act he relieved his subjects from the tribute of fourteen young men and virgins annually sent to be sacrificed at Crete. He next collected all the inhabitants of Attica into one city, which with Cecropia, the regal seat, he called Athens. Theseus then dissolved all the distinct courts of justice, and built one common prytaneum, or council hall in the city. To enlarge Athens, he invited all strangers by offering to them who settled there the same privileges and protection as the natives. To prevent confusion, he ranked them into the three classes of nobles, husbandmen, and artificers. The nobility he appointed as the fountain of magistracy ; but the choice belonged, in a great measure, if not entirely to the people. To this first rank, he committed the teaching and interpretation of the laws and the care of religion. The whole was, in other respects, reduced to a sort of equality ; the nobles excelled in honour, the husbandmen in profit, and the artificers in number.

Theseus, having thus founded the city and its government for the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, in a manner divested himself, according to his promise, of his sovereignty, which he might have as easily extended as diminished. These actions

gained him the title of the second founder of Athens. He devoted the remainder of his life in search of adventures with Hercules and other heroes of his time. He instituted the Isthmian games in honour of Neptune, passing for his son among those who could not otherwise account for his birth. To his roving temper is ascribed his romantic voyage to the Euxine against the Amazons, from among whom he married his wife Antiope, or as called by some Hippolyta, which caused the Amazonian war. In this war, the Amazons besieged Athens, encamped, and engaged the citizens even within their walls, until a peace was concluded by the mediation of Antiope. He contracted, at a first interview, his celebrated friendship with Perithous, son of Ixion. Theseus, when fifty years old, joined with him in stealing Helena, daughter of Tyn-dareus, who afterwards falling to him by lot, he committed her to the care of his mother, at Aphidnæ, until she was marriageable. Having agreed to procure another wife for his friend, they went to Epirus, to steal the daughter of Aidepeus, king of Molossi, who is called Pluto by some mythologists. The king being informed of their design, he killed Perithous and imprisoned Theseus, until he regained his liberty by the intercession of Hercules. In his absence, it was insinuated that all his changes in the government of Athens were only projects to

enslave them under the pretence of establishing their liberties. At this juncture it happened that Castor and Pollux arrived at Athens, in search of their sister Helena. Not finding her there, they went to Aphidnæ, took the town, and recovered their lost sister. When Theseus returned, he found the affections of the people so alienated from him as even to treat his person and authority with contempt. Upon which he sent his children into Eubœa, solemnly cursed the Athenians, and voluntarily banished himself into the island of Scyrus. Here it is commonly reported, that king Lycomedes led him to the top of a rock under the pretence of shewing him the country, from whence he threw him down headlong. Thus died Theseus, when he had reigned 30 years, and had gained the character of being the greatest king who had ever governed Athens. Although he was abandoned by his subjects, his tomb was erected as a refuge for slaves, in memory of his care to redress grievances, and to relieve the distressed.

A. M. 2860. XVII. CODRUS,

son of Melanthus, king of Athens. He engaged in war with the Peloponnesians. Being informed by the oracle, that his enemies would conquer if the king of Athens was not killed, he, disguised as a peasant, entered the Peloponnesian camp, and there insulted the enemy in such a manner as to cause them to kill him. The enemy knowing the answer of the oracle, and being informed they had killed Codrus, king of Athens, despairing of success, broke up their camp, and returned to their own country. Thus fell Codrus, and with him the title of king, which had continued, without any interruption, 487 years, from Cecrops to Codrus. The Athenians, relieved from the enemy by the brave sacrifice Codrus made of himself to their preservation, thought no king was worthy to be his successor. They therefore chose governors for the term of life, whom they called Archontes. Of these there were, from the first, who was Medon, to the last, who was Æschylus, twelve. Weary of this government, they limited the time of each archon to ten years, and soon after they chose them annually. This form of the state continued 170 years, until Solon changed it to a democracy, which was greatly assisted in its establishment by Pericles.

Among the most famous citizens of Athens, were



MILTIADES,

who in the 15th year of his reign was chosen an Athenian general, descended from Codrus. His ancestors had retired during the tyranny of Pisistratus, and left him governor or king of the Thracian Chersonese. By his advice, the Persian messengers, who came to demand the tribute of earth and water, were thrown into deep pits or wells, and told they there would find both to carry to their master Darius. Being appointed a commander in the Athenian army sent against the Persians led by Datis, he proceeded with it to the plains of Marathon, ten miles distant from Athens. Arriving there, each captain assigned his day of command to Miltiades, which conferred on him the sole authority. He, however, chose to decide the contest on his own day. Not having a sufficient number of men, he en-

camped his army at the foot of mountain to prevent his being surrounded by a superiority of numbers. The signal for attack was no sooner given, than Miltiades rushed with his forces so furiously, that the Persians rather laughed at him as a madman, than dreaded him as an enemy. They, however, soon experienced their error by being vanquished in a manner that would be almost fabulous to relate, were it not supported by the united testimonies of the most authentic and respectable historians. Herodotus reckons there were 6,400 Persians slain, with only the loss of 192 Grecians. In this battle occurred the following instance of persevering bravery : One Cynægirus with his right hand held a galley filled with Persians, to prevent their leaving the shore. His right hand being cut off, he seized it with his left, which, sharing the same fate, he seized the galley with his teeth, and thus expired. Miltiades was rewarded for this victory, with having a picture of the battle, wherein himself was painted giving orders at the head of the ten captains. This picture was preserved many ages in the gallery where Zeno instituted his school of philosophy. Another monument of this victory was, a statue made by Phidias, of the goddess Nemesis, who had a temple near the field of battle : and it was remarkable, that this statue was cut out of a piece of marble brought by the Per-

sians for the purpose of erecting a trophy of the battle they had, with the greatest confidence, expected to gain. The State of Athens next decreed Miltiades seventy galleys to chastise the islands which had joined the Persians. Several submitted, and the rest he reduced with the greatest ease. But Paros refusing to grant a hundred talents, he landed his men, harassed the country, and blocked up the city. A grove happening to take fire by night, Miltiades supposed it was the Persian fleet coming to the relief of the Parians ; he therefore raised the siege, set fire to his works, and returned home. He was no sooner arrived at Athens than he was charged with being in league with the Persians. As he was prevented from answering this accusation by confinement to his bed in consequence of a fall he received at Paros, his friends appeared for him, urged his many services to the state, and begged they would not forget that of Marathon. They however no farther prevailed than to get the sentence of death changed for the fine of fifty talents, which was the charge of fitting out the fleet. He was imprisoned until the fine was paid. But whatever pretence the Athenians used for his condemnation, it is certain they were more influenced by their fear of Miltiades, than his guilt. They thought him too well practised in government to lead a private life, especially after

his merit had gained him such power and interest as might be improved to the destruction of that liberty he had always supported. Not less than an actual attack of their liberties could justify persecuting a man who had preserved their lives and fortunes, and acquired their greatest honours. For he first encouraged them to meet the Persians, and convinced them, by his example, that numbers are not proof against eminent courage and discipline. Lying in prison some time under this sentence, being too poor to pay the exorbitant penalty, death at last relieved him, by turning the bruise in his thigh into a mortal gangrene. But the Athenians carried their resentment so far as to prevent his being buried, until the fine was engaged to be paid by his son, Cimon. Thus fell Miltiades, a victim to envy and jealousy, a striking instance of the capriciousness of fortune, and the proverbial ingratitude of republics. We may observe, that, after the battle of Marathon, an attempt was made by the Persian fleet to surprise the city of Athens, before the forces could arrive from that place : but as the greater part of them returned soon enough for its defence, this enterprize was likewise frustrated.



CIMON

was not only the most illustrious, but one of the richest citizens of Athens. His riches were the fruit of his victories over the Barbarians. He ennobled his character by spending his wealth more honourably, if possible, than he acquired it. He laid his fields and gardens open for the necessitous Athenians, and even strangers, to gather whatever they wanted of their produce. Every day he had a supper prepared of the most simple and wholesome nature, to which the poor were invited, in order that, being thus certain of nourishment, they might not be under the necessity of dedicating that time to themselves, which he thought might be better employed for the republic.

When he appeared in the streets, he was always followed by a number of persons whom he had clothed in the most respectable manner. And when he met a poor old

man indifferently dressed, he always gave him a suit from those of his domestics. Every poor citizen thought it the greatest honour to partake of his liberal beneficence. His attendants were provided with plenty of money, which they secretly bestowed on those they found worthy of relief.

Although he saw the greater part of other governors of his time, enriched by the disturbances they excited, and the depredations they committed on the public, he always preserved himself from their corruption, and kept his hands pure from the acceptance of a bribe, and free from aiding or promoting domestic discord.

A Persian, named Rœsaces, having quitted the party of the Persian king his master, came to Athens with great riches. He had no sooner entered the city, than seeing himself the object of general calumny, and fearing it might lead to dangerous suspicions, he took refuge in the house of Cimon. Entering the door, he placed two great vases in the hall. The one was filled with silver, the other with gold. Cimon perceiving this action, immediately asked him, smiling, "Which wouldst thou have me to be—thy friend, or thy mercenary?" "My friend," replied Rœsaces. "Well," answered Cimon, "then you have only to take away your gold and silver : for being thy friend, without doubt, both will be always at my service whenever you find me so necessitous as to want either."



ARISTIDES

was an Athenian nobleman, distinguished particularly for his justice.

Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles filled their city with proud battlements, porticos, statues, and riches. But Aristides did more. He filled it with virtue. This is the acknowledgment Plato has made to his glory. A stranger to all those affections which render men slaves to vain ambition, the love of order and good government was the only object of his desires and pursuits. The general persuasion which his fellow citizens had of his virtue and purity of zeal for the interests of the state was publicly manifested. One day a tragedy, written by Æschylus, was performed, and the actor having recited the following verse, which contained the praise of Amphiraus——“He would not only appear a good and just man, but he was so effectively,” the whole audi-

ence directed their eyes to Aristides, who was present ; and thus applied the compliment.

He frequently presided as arbitrator between those who differed. Being thus employed by two, one of them, in order to prejudice him in his favour, said, that his opponent had always been adverse to the just and patriotic conduct of Aristides. This equitable judge answered : “ Tell me, friend, the injuries he has done thee ; for it is thy cause not mine that I am to determine.”

The people of Athens, who pretended a dread lest Aristides should have too great an ascendancy for the welfare of the state, banished him by means of the ostracism. On this occasion, a peasant, who knew him not, came and asked to be permitted to write upon the shell* the name of Aristides, who perceiving it, said :—“ Pray, good man, has the person you would banish, done you any wrong ? ” “ Not any,” replied the peasant, “ but I cannot endure to hear him always called the just.” Aristides, without saying another word, took the shell and wrote upon it his own name. He went into exile, but not before he had prayed that the gods would not permit his ungrateful country to receive any affliction that might cause it to regret his absence and treatment.

This great man was very soon recalled

* The oyster-shell, on which was written the names of those the Athenians intended for banishment; from whence this law was called OSTRACISM.

to defend Greece against the invasion of Xerxes. The command of the troops being confided to him, he performed prodigies by his valour.

Themistocles, who had solicited his exile, being himself in danger of banishment, Aristides had the magnanimity to oppose it, and declare himself in his favour, because he knew him to be an able and experienced commander.

The people of Athens evinced one day in a very extraordinary manner their confidence in the abilities and virtues of Aristides. Themistocles, having vanquished Mardonius, general of the Persians, thought to obtain for the Athenians the empire of the sea, by burning the ships of the Grecian allies that had retreated into the port of Pegasus. Possessed of this idea, he announced in the public assembly that he had to propose a matter of the greatest advantage, provided the management of it was kept entirely secret. Aristides was immediately deputed as judge of the propriety of the proposal. Having heard the intention of Themistocles, he candidly declared that the project would be the most advantageous to the Athenians, but at the same time it would be the most unjust to the Grecian allies. The Athenians instantaneously and unanimously forbid Themistocles from proceeding any further in his design.

Aristides, who had filled the most im-

portant offices of the Republic, died so poor that he was obliged to be buried at the public expense. Athens, out of respect to his virtues, portioned his daughters, and adopted his son Lysimachus, who had no other inheritance than the brilliancy of his father's glory, and the example of his father's virtues to follow.

Themistocles one day observed, "That the greatest talent a general could possess, was, to foresee the designs of an enemy." "Yes ;" said Aristides, " that is very necessary ; but it is likewise necessary to have clean hands, and to be above any views of interest."





THEMISTOCLES.

This famous captain defended Athens from the mighty and formidable power that Xerxes had collected against it, in the battle of Salamis, where the Persian emperor was defeated. He was soon after banished in consequence of being suspected of having formed a design against the state of Athens. He was no sooner doomed to exile, than he went to Xerxes, whom a little time before he had conquered. Xerxes sent him with an army against the Athenians. But, considering it would be base to deceive Xerxes, and his love for Athens continuing as strong as ever, notwithstanding her ingratitude, to avoid perfidy to the Persian monarch as well as attacking his native city, he poisoned himself, A. M. 3603.

Soon after Athens had been preserved by Themistocles, it was given up to Xerxes, being voluntarily dismantled and deserted

by the Athenians. The Persians returning home, the citizens again repaired its walls with strong and defensible fortifications. Pisistratus, a private citizen, usurped the government and became its tyrant. His son Hipparchus, succeeding him, was slain through revenge, by Harmodius and Aristogiton, who were themselves slain in the tumult it occasioned, 516, B. C. The Athenians next submitted to the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 403. They were governed by thirty tyrants, and afterwards were reduced to the Roman power, B. C. 87. The Venetians next became their conquerors, A. D. 1204, and finally the Turks, A. D. 1689.

Several Grecian works of art have lately been transported from Athens to Great-Britain, by Lord Elgin, &c. and are thus apostrophised by a late English writer :

Are these the fragments of the glorious prime
 Of that great Empire, mistress of the world,
 Who, Queen of Nations, high in air unfurl'd
 Her standard, and outstretch'd her arm sublime ?---
 Yes! and they mock at all-devouring Time;
 For oft, in anger, at yon fane he hurl'd
 His iron rod, but prostrate at the shrine
 Of the great Goddess harmlessly it fell,
 Till he, struck motionless, as with a spell,
 Gaz'd wildly, and proclaim'd the power divine.
 Phidias! thou hast immortaliz'd thy name
 In these thy handy-works, and they will tell
 Loud as ten thousand thunderings thy fame
 Wherever truth and beauty design to dwell.



KINGS OF MACEDON:



In this state of Greece, reigned twenty-four kings from Caranus, A. M. 3155, unto Aridaeus, A. M. 3535. Of this dynasty, the following are the most memorable :

A. M. 3155. I. CARANUS,

who reigned first, was originally an Argive: and of the race of Hercules. By an oracle, he was commanded to lead a colony into this country, and to follow the first head of cattle he saw before him. Arriving in a tempestuous day, he perceived a herd of goats fleeing from the storm. He followed them into the town of Adessa, which by covert of the darkness he entered, surprised and soon afterwards subjected entirely to his power.

A. M. 3233. IV. PERDICCAS

built at Æga, a superb burial-place for himself and his successors, assuring his subjects that while their kings were interred in this sepulchre, the town would never

be subdued. His prediction seemed to be true, by the kingdom of Macedon existing until Alexander was buried at Babylon, when it was transferred to the sons of Demetrius.

A. M. 3360. VII. EUROPAS,

in his infancy, was carried in a cradle against the Illyrians, his enemies, who were conquered by his forces.

A. M. 3465. VIII. ALEXANDER,

the son of Amyntas, rendered himself famous by a noble exploit on the Persian ambassadors, who being sent from Megabizus, requested a sight of the Macedonian ladies. Alexander sent instead of women, youths dressed as maidens who slew the effeminate Asiatics. He afterwards obtained that part of Greece situated between Hæmus and Olympus.

A. M. 3605. XXII. PHILIP II.

father to Alexander the Great, governed first as guardian to Amyntus, son to Perdiccas, his elder brother. He afterwards deposed his nephew and usurped the kingdom. To preserve his throne he murdered the rest of his brethren, and destroyed all who opposed his ambition. He was, however, in other respects, a man of approved ability and character. He delivered his

country from the attacks of the Illyrians, subdued Achaia, Thrace, and a great part of Peloponnesus. He was, beside, chosen general of the Greeks against the Persians. But he had no sooner prepared himself for this expedition, than he was slain by Pausanias, a young gentleman whom he had formerly abused.





ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

This distinguished character was the son of Philip. Alexander, when at a feast with his father and other great men, was much disgusted at some reproach thrown upon his mother, which was also a slur upon himself, by Attalus, one of his father's generals. He resented the affront ; but Philip mistaking the cause, was hastening to chastise his son, supposing him to have been the aggressor. In his hurry, being lame, he fell down, and the company interfered in the affair. Upon observing his fall, Alexander exclaimed, "The Macedonians are mighty well fitted with a general to conduct them out of Europe into Asia, who is not able to go from one table to another, without danger of breaking his neck." Ascending the throne of Macedon, he recovered those parts of Greece, which from vain hopes of liberty, had, on the death of his father, re-

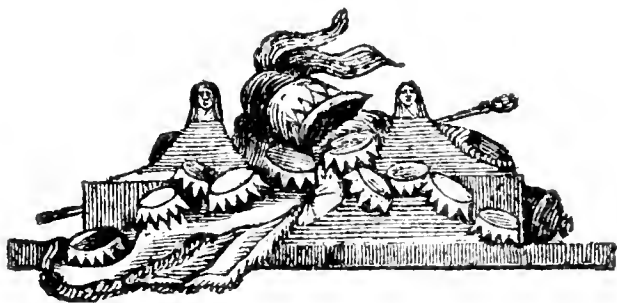
volted. He subdued Darius, king of Persia, Taxiles and Perus, kings of India, founded the monarchy of Greece, and, in the height of his successes, was poisoned at Babylon, by Cassander, one of his captains. He began his wars when he was only twenty years old, and had conquered the greater part of the world before he was thirty-two. His revenue amounted to above 300,000 talents annually. After his death, his empire was divided among his leaders, in consequence of having no lawful issue that could claim his throne. The title of king was, however, conferred on Aridæus, a natural son of Philip, while Ptolemy acquired Egypt; Laomedon, Syria; Philotas, Cilicia; Pytho, Media; Eumenes, Cappadocia; Antigonus, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia Major; Cassander, Caria; Meander, Lydia; Leonatus, Pontus and Phrygia Minor; Seleucus, Assyria; Peucestes, Perses; Lysimachus, Thrace; and Antipater, Macedon. The other parts of the Macedonian empire were retained by those who had their governments while Alexander was pursuing his conquests. But these chiefs quarrelling among themselves for the sole dominion, Macedon was governed by a second race of kings, eleven in number, and who reigned from A. M. 3648, to A. M. 3787.

Macedon then became a province to the Romans, and has since been in the power

of the Turks, who govern it by a Sanziack, under the Beglerbeg of Greece. So diminished is the revenue of Macedon, which amounted in the reign of Alexander to 300,000 talents, that it now only affords eight thousand crowns. It is defended by a force of one hundred horse, and keeps in readiness four hundred more to be employed as the pleasure and necessity of the Grand Seignior may command.

Having specified a few of the Grecian states which we consider the most important, we shall close this part of our volume with only observing, that in the 331st year of the Christian æra, Greece became subject to Constantine the Great, and continued under a succession of Eastern emperors until the year 1195, when Alerius Angelus, being dethroned by his uncle, occasioned such revolutions, that the empire of the Greeks was transferred to Nice, a city of Bythinia, in Lesser Asia, by Theodorus Lesarius.

The empire being again restored to the Greeks, A. D. 1260, it began next with Michael Dand, the seventeenth emperor, and continued until Constantine Palæologus, the seventy-eighth, was trod to death, after begging from door to door for his soldiers' subsistence, when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet the Great, A. D. 1452.



UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK VI.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SARACEN EMPIRE



SARACENS.

HAVING before traced the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, we think it necessary to give an account of a people who, from the basest and most humble origin, rose to be the conquerors of a considerable part of the world. Before we enter upon the detail of their sovereigns and caliphs, we shall give the general character of this remarkable people : They first inhabited Arabia Petræa, in Asia, and were distinguished for their propensity to thieving, from which they are said to have derived their name ;

Saracen, or *Sarak*, in the Arabic, signifies *to steal*. They were neither to be feared as enemies nor coveted as friends. They were clothed as far as the middle with cassocks, and they rode on camels and swift horses both in war and peace. Not being addicted to tillage, they wandered about the country, with temporary huts, which they pitched as the soil or their hopes of plunder might excite them. Lawless in their manners, they had no idea of refined policy. Like ravenous kites, they preyed upon all that fell into their power. Venison, wild fowl, milk, and herbs, formed their chief sustenance. The females, being as much addicted to wandering as the males, were married in one place, brought to bed in another, and left their children, wherever they happened to be born, to the care of Providence.

The commencement of the Caliphs of the Saracens began A. D. 622, in the fifth year of the Hegira or Mahometan æra, and with

I. MAHOMET.

This extraordinary character was born at Jathripp, then an obscure village in Medina. His father, Abdalla, was a Pagan, and his mother, Hemina, a Jewess. They were both equally bigotted to their religions. Deprived of his parents when but two years old, he was left to the care of an uncle, who

not being able or willing, to educate him, sold Mahomet, at sixteen years of age, to the Ishmaelites, by whom he was sold again in the public market, to Abdulmutalif, a wealthy merchant. Being sometime employed in the household drudgery of his master, his great wit and comprehensive understanding were found deserving a better situation. His master was, therefore, induced to send him as his factor, with his camels and merchandize, into Persia, Syria, and Egypt. He so well acquitted himself in his new service, that he considerably increased both the wealth of his master and his own estimation. | Although of low stature, and rather scald-headed, yet being of comely aspect and particularly conversant in the business of his master, on the death of Abdulmutalif, he paid his addresses to his mistress Cadiga, and was afterwards married to her. Being thus possessed of all his master's wealth, he relaxed in his application to business in favour of a more contemplative avocation. His religion being then Paganism, he was induced by Sergius, a Nestorian monk, who had fled from Syria, to avoid sharing the persecutions of his sect, by joining him, in concerting a new religion. Mahomet, desirous of distinction, and possessed of a natural turn for imposition, readily embraced a proposal he felt equally agreeable to his ability and disposition. | As he was well acquainted with

the genius of his countrymen, he entertained the most sanguine expectations of success : he was aware that the Arabians were fond of novelty, and that they were strongly addicted to illusions and enthusiasm. The falling sickness with which he was afflicted, and his pretended knowledge of magic, were his chief instruments in imposing his new faith upon the ignorant and credulous multitude. The fits of his disorder, he used to aver, were only heavenly raptures, in which he conversed with the angel Gabriel. And, by his magic, he taught a white pigeon to feed at his ear ; this, he said, was the Holy Ghost, who instructed him in the law he was to publish. The new faith he began to promulgate, was, by the suggestion of Sergius, calculated to unite the Christians, Jews, and Gentiles in one faith common to the whole. Having retired some time to a cave, near Mecca, for the professed purpose of meditation, Sergius, in the interval, prepared the people for what they were to expect at the return of Mahomet, whose abilities and principles were the perpetual theme of his unbounded praise. Soon after, Mahomet appeared with his Alcoran, which he had particularly adapted for the union of the above three religions in one profession, and at the same time, to gratify the sensuality of the Arabians. Finding it received with all the encouragement he could possibly have expected, to increase his populari-

ty, he proclaimed liberty to all slaves, as dictated to him by the command of God. The natural liberty of mankind being thus extended on a principle of religion, he was so espoused and supported by the populace, that he promulgated his Alcoran without the least fear or reserve. He called it the Alcoran, or Collection of Precepts, to distinguish it from the names of those books of faith which he professed to unite. The tenets of which were,

I. Every one ought to believe that God is a great God, and Mahomet his prophet.

II. Every man must marry to increase the sectaries of Mahomet.

III. Every man must bestow his wealth to the poor.

IV. Every one must pray five times a day.

V. Every one must keep Lent one month in the year.

VI. Be obedient to thy parents.

VII. Thou shalt not kill.

VIII. Do unto others as thou wouldst be done unto thyself.

The ignorant multitude, captivated with the force of his language, devoted themselves entirely to his will, and declared they would sacrifice their all in defence of him and his doctrines. He proposed to them, that his system should extend over all the neighbouring nations. The eastern Christians were at this crisis infected with the heresy of Arias, and Egypt, as well as Ara-

bia, was filled with Jews, who had come hither on account of the persecution of the emperor Adrian : the other inhabitants of these countries were Pagans. But however Mahomet was formed for a divine, his arms were the chief arguments with which he enforced and extended the reception of his doctrines. Being joined and strengthened by the populace, he commenced a quarrel with the Jews, and assaulted Medina, where they had a synagogue. In this attack, he lost some of his fore teeth, by a wound in his face. In the next onset, he was more successful, and prevailed at the battle of Bedez, a town situated between Mecca and Medina. He took the city and converted the synagogue to his own purposes. This so alarmed the nobility of Mecca, that they rose, and drove him from their territories, until he returned with fresh forces, took the city, and made it his chief residence. From this flight the Saracens date their Hegira, (the word signifying *flight*,) which begun about A. D. 617. Mahomet greatly enlarged the number of his disciples at Medina ; he declared to them, that there was one God, who created the world, and governed all things in it ; that he had sent several prophets into the world, the most eminent of whom were Moses and Jesus Christ ; but as the endeavours of these had not been attended with success, God had now sent his last and

greatest prophet, with a commission far more full and extensive than what either Moses or Christ had been vested. The Saracens, about this period, revolting from Heraclius, the eastern emperor, joined Mahomet, who, with their assistance, immediately reduced the three Arabias to his authority. To which, after defeating the forces of the emperor, he joined some parts of Syria and Egypt. In the course of his military operations he took Kaibar, one of the strongest towns belonging to the Jews. Having taken up his residence at the house of one of the principal citizens, whose name was Hareth, among other things a poisoned shoulder of mutton was served up at table, of which the prophet ate, and was soon taken ill: proper remedies were however applied, and his life preserved, though the poison was never totally eradicated. Who committed this atrocious offence nobody knew, and it was not the prophet's interest to complain much, or busy himself about the matter: however, after his death it was discovered, that Zainab, daughter of Hareth, had given him the poison, and on the principle, that, if he was the great prophet he pretended to be, the poison could have no effect on him. Notwithstanding the many remedies applied for his relief, the poison still lurked in his body, and he was frequently indisposed. Returning afterwards to Mecca, he found

his health much on the decline ; the poison, that he had swallowed some years before, now operated with greater violence than ever ; he perceived that his dissolution was not far off, and took a formal leave of his people in the last religious harangue he made to them. On his return afterwards to Medina, his illness considerably increasing, he repaired to the house of Aieska, his favourite wife, and there died at the age of sixty-three. [His body was kept four days in expectation of his resurrection, which he had predicted would happen three days after his decease. ~~But~~ his corpse growing putrid, it was interred.] We have been more particular in this sketch of Mahomet, as being one of the most extraordinary characters mentioned in history, and his having been the founder of a religion, that is embraced by a very considerable portion of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In the following succession, we shall merely mention those Caliphs, and such particulars of their history as will serve to trace the extensive conquests the Saracens have made in different parts of the world.

CALIPHS, OR EMPERORS OF THE
SARACENS.

A. D.

628.



II. ABUBEKER,

father-in-law to Mahomet, was chosen to succeed to the crown, Anno Hegira 11, in opposition to Ali, son-in-law to Mahomet : but out of respect to the prophet, refused the title of sovereign, and took that of Caliph, which signifies successor.

A. D. 634. III. OMAR

succeeded to the government, A. H. 17. He conquered Persia, Egypt, Palestine, great part of Syria, and Mesopotamia. He was assassinated. The circumstances of which atrocious deed are as follow : A native of Persia, named Firouz, refusing to embrace Mahometanism, a tax was levied

upon him : hereupon he complained to the caliph, soliciting that the tax might be taken off, at least mitigated, as he was incapable of paying it. "What trade do you follow?" said Omar. "Three," replied the other. "Very well," said the caliph, "then you are moderately taxed." Firouzz, however, who possessed a most wicked and vindictive spirit, entering the mosque a few days afterwards while the caliph was there, took an opportunity of stabbing him in three different parts of his body with a knife. Instantaneously the wretch was surrounded; but he defended himself with the bloody instrument, and stabbed thirteen others, seven of whom died in a few hours. Fresh efforts, however were made to secure him; and the assassin discovering that he should be at length overpowered, plunged the fatal instrument into his own breast, and expired.

A. D. 647. IV. OSMYN, OR OTHMAN, succeeded Omar, A. H. 30. Having married Zeriner, the eldest daughter of Mahomet, he was raised to the throne, and added all Barbary to the Saracen empire. Besieged in his own house by the faction of Ali, he slew himself in the tenth year of his reign, and 87th of his age.

A. D. 660. VI. MUHAVIUS, OR MIAWIYAH,

having murdered Ali, his son Hasem, and eleven of Hasem's sons, assumed the gov-

ernment, by right of the widow of Osmyn, whom he married, A. H. 43. He conquered Rhodes, Cyprus, and a greater part of Asia Minor. He was the founder of the family of Hameyæ.

A. D. 685. IX. ABIMELECH, or ABDALMELEK,

A. H. 68, completed the conquests of Armenia, and Mesopotamia, and died in the 22d year of his reign.

A. D. 707. X. ULIDÖR ULIT.

A. H. 90. The Saracens or Moors, during his government, conquered Spain. He reigned 9 years.

A. D. 756. XX. MAHOMET II.

A. H. 138. He built the city of Bagdad, which was the constant seat of his successors, until the period of their destruction by the Turks.

A. D. 787. XXIII. AARON RÂSCHID,

A. H. 169, compelled Irene, empress of Constantinople, to pay him tribute.

A. D. 828. XXV. ABDALLA III.

A. H. 198, took and despoiled Crete, Silicia, Sardinia, and Corsica ; and conquered the Greeks. He reigned 17 years.

A. D. 832. XXVI. MAHOMET IV.

A. H. 215, wasted Italy, burnt the suburbs of Rome, and harassed Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica with continual wars.

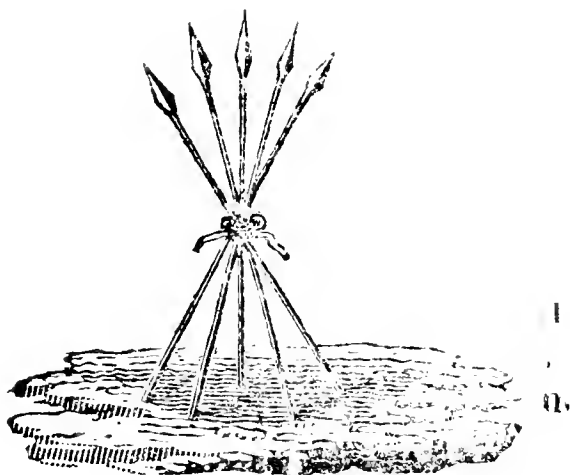
A. D. 863. XXXII. MOLADI BILA,

A. H. 245, being dead, the Egyptians withdrew themselves from the Babylonian Caliph, and chose one for themselves. To him, all the Mahometans in Africa and Europe submitted. After this division, twenty-one caliphs of the Saracens of Bagdad or Babylon succeeded from A. D. 870, until A. D. 1258, when

MUSTAZEM,

the last of this succession who enjoyed the pomp and power of a prince or emperor of the Saracens, was starved in his castle of Bagdad, by Allan, or Haulon, the Tartar, in the first year of his reign.

The Saracen empire being thus divided, began rapidly to decline. The kings of Oviedo and Navarre recovered from them a great part of Spain ; the Genoese possessed themselves of Sardinia and Corsica ; the Normans took Naples and Sicily ; and the Turks finally took the greater part of the Saracen empire, except what the Tartars obtained as their portion. But, although the extensive territories of this people were thus partitioned, the caliph's office still existed, and is now transferred to the Mufti, or chief priest of the Turkish Mahometans. The only remaining moiety of this vast empire is the kingdom of Fez and Morocco.



UNIVERSAL HISTORY.



BOOK VII.

A SHORT HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF INDIA.



ALTHOUGH India was very little known. except from the inestimable commodities which it produces. yet from the traffic in these riches European avarice was roused ; and many sordid adventurers have studied an acquaintance with India sword in hand : they have waded through the blood of the natives to glean riches ; and by that means have furnished us with annals, the bare recital of which would make humanity shud-

der. To such a height did they carry their unbounded avarice and barbarity, that they ripped up the bowels of the inhabitants in quest of the riches contained in the bowels of the earth. The richness of India has been the greatest misfortune that could have befallen the natives : their gold shines, and their diamonds blaze, only to invite robbers to plunder them : and while the heat of the climate; and the delicious fruits of the earth, lull the effeminate people into the lethargic slumbers of luxury, they become an easy prey to those who are more sordid and bold, and have less conscience than themselves. The natural indolence of the Indians gave rise to an ancient adage, which may be thus translated :

“ Better be silent than to talk ;
Better to sit by far than walk ;
Lying, you'll find will better please
Than sitting, if you love your ease :
Better to sleep than lie awake ;
But best---existence to forsake ;
For death concludes the cares and pains
Which busy, active life maintains :
Let me be indolent or free
From living, bustling misery.”

We shall now present our readers with an account of the origin, and the various revolutions of India, from the most early periods of its colonization.

The ancient inhabitants of India are generally supposed to have descended from the

sons of Noah, before they left their eastern territories for the unfortunate valley of Shinar. Otherwise, it could not have been found so well peopled by Semiramis, wife of Ninus, when she had there an army composed of upwards of four millions, if we are to credit Ctesias and Diodorus Siculus. Although this was certainly the greatest regular army that ever was raised, yet it was encountered by a force more numerous, composed of Indians that were commanded by their king Staurobatus, who obtained the victory in which Semiramis the Egyptian queen was slain. This indisputable fact could never have happened had India possessed no other inhabitants, but those sent from the tower of Babel. It is, therefore, presumed that India must have been peopled before this famous structure was begun. Indeed all the eastern parts of Persia, China, and both the Indies were most probably peopled by those sons of Shem who went not to the valley of Shinar. Otherwise it is not likely that the posterity of Japhet should colonize the greatest part of Lesser Asia, and the whole continent of Europe, beside its islands, and that the sons of Ham or Cham should spread themselves over Babylonia, Palestine, the three Arabias, and the whole continent of Africa, while Shem and his posterity were inclosed in a corner of Greater Asia, scarcely so large as one of the provinces possessed by

either of his other brothers and adventurers. Heylin thinks the sons of Jocktan, Havilah, Chat-sarmavich, Saba, and Abemai were certainly inhabitants of this part of Asia, from several monuments being found of their residence in India.

The next who invaded India after Semiramis was Bacchus or Liber Pater, a person who was, in those days of error and superstition, supposed to be the son of Jupiter and Semele. In this adventure, he was accompanied by Hercules Egyptus. But this invader not succeeding by arms, had recourse to other means. He won their favour and territory by teaching them the use of wine, oil, and sacrifices, with the noble art of architecture. Tempting them, in this manner, to connect themselves and associate in towns and cities, he was honoured as a god. To Hercules is ascribed the nation of the Pandioni, from his daughter Pandœa: the memory of both was preserved by statues and pillars erected there to their honour. [See our system of Mythology.]

This country remained afterwards unassailed until Alexander the Great, who, having completely conquered Persia, invaded India with an army consisting of 120,000 soldiers. He first attacked and subdued Cleophe, queen of the Mazagæ, a people of Indo-Scythia. Being possessed of the person and territory of this queen, he had by

her a son called Alexander, who is said to have afterwards possessed the dominions of his mother. Alexander the Great next passed over the river Indus, induced Taxiles or Omphis, who possessed a territory larger than Egypt, voluntarily to submit, which he did by presenting Alexander with a crown of gold and eighty talents in money, at the same time offering his assistance to promote his further conquests. Although this king was welcomed, his money was rejected without even being seen.

So far was Alexander from accepting the proffered gold of this submissive monarch, that he gave him a thousand talents from his own treasure. Encouraged by this royal behaviour, Abiajares, another powerful prince of the opposite interest to Taxiles, submitted, and was as graciously and generously received. Perus, whose kingdom lay on the other side of the river Hydaspis, would not so be conquered. He therefore collected his forces and repaired to the banks of the river. But all his spirited and strenuous efforts were in vain; for he was conquered, although with much difficulty, and taken prisoner by the victorious Alexander, who, with great and liberal magnanimity restored him again to his kingdom. The conqueror, not being able to persuade his soldiers to accompany him further east, he erected here twelve altars as high as towers, and celebrated many sol-

em games and sacrifices. Having sacrificed to the rivers Hydaspes, Acesines, and Indus, he sailed down the Indus towards the Southern Ocean, having seen it at a distance, and turned towards Gedrosia, and thence to Babylon, where death ended the career of his victories. It may be proper also to mention, that Alexander built the city of Nicæa, and caused another city to be built in honour of his horse Bucephalus.

The conquests of Alexander in India may be said to have been owing either to an admiration of his transcendent qualities, or to the exercise of superior force : Indians never betrayed him, but preserved their promises with the strictest honour ; and they appear, in all the accounts we have of Alexander's expedition to India, to have been a people well governed, obedient to the laws, and jealous of those advantages that were the result of their respective constitutions of government ; which, duly considered, will appear the highest character any people can deserve.

After Alexander, Eumenes retained great part of India in subjection. But the Macedonians being engaged in a civil war, induced one Androcottus to stimulate the Indians to attempt the recovery of their native freedom. He first constituted himself their captain, and, afterwards, assumed to himself the dignity of being their monarch. Possessed of all that had been conquered by the Greeks in India, he was encountered by

Seleucus, who had then obtained the command of Asia. But Androcottus meeting him with an army of 600,000 fighting men, the Grecian commander was induced to make a friendly peace, which was enjoyed by them and their successors with the interchange of many friendly offices. This peace was still more confirmed by an interview between Antiochus the Great and Saphagassenus, a successor of Androcottus. At this meeting, Antiochus was presented with one hundred and fifty elephants, and a promise of treasure to be sent after him. The posterity of Androcottus were thus left in possession until the Roman empire attained its meridian splendour. To hold this potent state on the most amicable terms, the Indian king sent ambassadors to Augustus, and they presented to him a number of tygers, which not having been before known in Rome, proved an acceptable present. But the most agreeable gift was a pleasing little boy, born without arms, who with his feet could bend a bow, shoot, and play on wind instruments, with as much dexterity and excellence as others who were not unfortunately deprived of these limbs. The emperor Trajan anxiously wished to visit India, from which desire he was diverted by matters intervening of more importance to himself and his own empire. The natives of India, impressed with a great opinion of the fame of Antonius, the Roman emperor, sent

a solemn embassy to him ; making him umpire in some controversies they had with the Bactrians ; from these ambassadors it is probable, Ptolemy, the great geographer, who was then living, received his information of the state of India. They sent, likewise, ambassadors offering assistance to Julian the Apostate, as soon as they heard he had begun his expedition against Persia.

How they conducted themselves during the reigns of Constantine and Justinian may be learned in the more voluminous histories of those interesting periods. After these reigns, history is rather silent with respect to the affairs of this people, except an account of some conquests made on the parts next to Persia by the caliphs of Bagdad. For although there was a continual traffic from the Red Sea to India, and between the Persian, Turkish, and Indian merchants for spices, &c. yet these traders were not acquainted sufficiently with such authentic information as might appear any way worthy of recording. The cause of this ignorance arose from the merchants, instead of visiting the country, only meeting the natives of India at Ormus or some other island, where they executed all their traffic.

One of the first who was the means of dispelling this source of historical ignorance was Sir John Mandeville, who, although deemed on his return to be the greatest fab-

ulist of any traveller whatever, yet brought most essential information respecting India. The cause of his being discredited was, that he related circumstances that were only improbable because his readers never thought any thing could be so magnificent, any country so abundant in treasure, or any soil so productive of rarities as he described India. But others were more wise and prudent. They credited his report and availed themselves accordingly. Retiring to a convent at Liege, he there ended his travels and his existence, A. D. 1372. The friars of this monastery erected a monument as an honourable memorial of his excellencies.

Many of the circumstances he related respecting India were afterwards found to be true by the Portuguese, who, under Vasquez de Gama first discovered this country by way of the Cape of Good Hope, A. D. 1499. For it happened that the Portuguese, having discovered all the coasts of Africa, as far as Cape Verd, by the encouragement of Henry, duke of Vise, a younger son of king John I. took means to obtain that wealth which they had heard India really possessed. For this purpose, Pedro d'Alcantara, and Alphonso de Pagua were dispatched on a journey into the east part of India, to learn the certainty of the spice trade, and to make report of such other commodities as they should find the country

produced worthy attention. Having reached, by long journies, the city of Calicut, and there satisfied themselves with the information they wanted, they prepared for their return to Portugal. But Pagua dying on the journey, his colleague Cannanibla, being determined by the Hebbassine emperor, commonly called Prester John, sent home an account of all they had discovered. The expectations of king John were raised by these accounts, and he sent immediately Bartholomew Diaz, A. D. 1499, to find a way into the Indies by the back part of Africa. These adventurers went no farther than the Cape of Good Hope before they returned to Portugal. Ten years after, Vasquez de Gama, above mentioned, doubled the Cape, and sailing northward, arrived at the kingdom of Melinde. The sovereign of this state sent persons with Gama to conduct him to Calicut, where he found all true that Cannanibla had related. At the end of two years and two months, he returned to Lisbon, where he was received with most heartfelt joy, triumph, and gratitude.

About two years after, which was A. D. 1502, Vasquez being supplied with thirteen ships and three caravels, he sailed again for India, and was joined the same year with an addition of five ships commanded by Stephen de Gama. By this great strength, he took some ports, and thus laid the foundation of that extensive power and territory

possessed by the Portuguese in India. We have thought proper to relate this circumstance respecting Portugal to shew in what manner the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India was first discovered, which has been the origin of all those enormities, cruelties, and depredations, which have since been committed by the Europeans on the natives of India. Happy had it been for these unfortunate Asiatics, if the reports of Sir John Mandeville, respecting the treasures and rarities of India, had always been rejected as having no existence, except in the brain of a romantic and visionary traveller, for such was he deemed by the generality of his countrymen ! Europe would never have been dishonoured with so many enormous crimes, nor debilitated with Asiatic luxuries ; nor would India have been the unoffending subject of massacre, rapine, and depredation !

At the beginning of the eighth century, the Arabs invaded India and subjected some of its islands to their dominion. But they did not think proper to make any settlements in the country.

About the eleventh century, some barbarians from Chorassan, invaded the north side of India, carried their ravages to Guzurat, whence they returned with an immense plunder.

In the next century, Ghengis Khan, with a Tartarian force, invaded the western parts

of India, and there made the emperor forsake his capital. The Patans afterwards possessed the fine country of Hindostan.

Near the close of the thirteenth century, Tamerlane from Tartary, appeared on the north side of Hindostan ; and having secured the northern provinces to himself, he resigned the plunder of the southern to his officers. At the solicitation of the Christians, he was diverted from his intention of subduing all India, by being induced to attack Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Having conquered and deposed him, Tamerlane, by his conquests, found himself possessed of that vast tract of territory which extends from the coast of Smyrna on the Mediterranean Sea in the West, to the borders of the Ganges in the East.

The history of Tamerlane's successors, who reigned more than three hundred and fifty years over this extensive territory with little interruption, has been variously related. But it is generally agreed that they were powerful and despotic princes, who, committing their provinces to rapacious governors, frequently reduced their empire to a state of dreadful distraction.

Bahar, the sixth descendant of one of Tamerlane's children, reigned in Samarcand. He was dethroned by the Usbec Tartars, and compelled to take refuge in the Cabulistan ; where he was received with great kindness by the governor of the prov-

ince, who furnished him with an army of soldiers, and addressed him in the following manner : “ Let not thy resentment call thee to the north. Gracious Heaven hath brought thee to the sweet banks of the Indus, that thou mayest be adorned with one of the fairest diadems in the world. Let Hindostan be thy object : that country, distracted by continual wars, is in need of a new sovereign. To Hindostan then turn thine eyes : there thou mayest erect a new monarchy, and establish a fame adequate to that of the great Tamerlane, thine ancestor.” Bahar admired the sentiments and advice of the governor, whose name was Ranguildas ; a plan of conquest was quickly formed, and prosecuted with vigour. Success crowned the vast undertaking ; and thus a dethroned and fugitive prince was ordained by Fate to lay the basis of the subsequent power and authority of the Mogul Tartars.

Soon after his important conquest, Bahar introduced a severe and military discipline ; but while he was bringing his subjects under the yoke of despotism, he carefully confined it within such narrow limits, as to prevent his successors, though absolute, from being unjust. The chief support of his power was a body of 4000 men, who, by way of distinction, were styled the first slaves of the sovereign. From this body were chosen the omrahs, who composed the councils

of the monarch, and on whom provinces and considerable immunities were bestowed.

The famous Aurengzebe ascended the throne of Hindostan in the year 1667, after having stained his hands and memory with the blood of his father, of his brother, and of his nephews. Aurengzebe is considered as the real founder and legislator of the empire. He was a powerful and politic prince, and was the first who extended the empire beyond the peninsula within the Ganges. He lived so late as the year 1707.

After Aurengzebe, the empire was dissected by his descendants, who were most of them slaves to their passions, dupes to their governors, or victims to the stratagems of their rivals. They held their imperial sway but a short time, which was a continual scene of strife and confusion. Shah Jehan, being put in tranquil possession of the empire, enjoyed it but a little time ; for he died in the year 1719.

His successor was a prince of the Mogul race, who called himself Mahommed Shah. He kept possession a considerable time against powerful opponents, until, abandoning himself to the same fatal courses of his predecessors, Nizam, his principal general, invited Nadir Shah, otherwise Kouli Khan, the usurper of Persia, to invade his empire. Nadir Shah proved victorious, and carried immense treasures from Hindostan with him to Persia, A. D. 1739. This may be con-

sidered as the termination to the greatness of the Mogul empire as first established by the dynasty of Tamerlane. However, Nadir Shah, having enriched himself, re-established Mahommed Shah on the throne of Hindostan before he returned to his own country.

Soon after the above circumstances, most of the India provinces, unwilling to obey a prince who was found too vindictive to deserve and too weak to enforce his despotism, revolted from the government of Mahommed Shah. This caused another invasion from Achmet Abdallah, treasurer to Nadir Shah, who had been assassinated, A. D. 1747. Achmet led a powerful army, marched against Delhi, and being opposed by prince Ahmed Shah, eldest son of the Mogul, prosecuted the war with various success. Mahommed Shah died before this war ended.

His son, Ahmed Shah, next ascended the imperial throne of Delhi. But he was too weak a prince to preserve the empire from daily falling into decay, while Achmet Abdallah established an independent kingdom, which was bounded chiefly by the river Indus.

Ahmed Shah reigned only seven years; and left his subjects of Hindostan exposed to great confusion and calamity.

It may be proper here to notice that the power of the Great Mogul, so called from Tamerlane the Mongul or Mogul Tartar, is

now little more than visionary. For the Mogul, who styles himself **GRAND MOGUL, EMPEROR OF HINDOSTAN, THE INVINCIBLE CONQUEROR OF THE UNIVERSE. KING OF THE WORLD, THE ORNAMENT OF THE THRONE, &c. &c. &c.** has been compelled to solicit, in the most humiliating manner, the assistance of the English against the independent nabobs that surround him. He is, therefore, in the most abject state of subordination.

The following very singular petition from the Great Mogul, which was dated from the camp at Benares, November 22, 1764, was transmitted at that period to the Council by Major Hector Monro :

**THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE GRAND MOGUL, TO THE
PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL AT BENGAL.**

If this country is to be kept, put me in possession of it, and leave a small detachment of troops with me, to shew that I am protected by the English, and they shall be at my expense ; that if any enemy comes at any time against me, I will make such connexions in the country, that with my own troops and the forementioned small detachment, I will defend the country without any further assistance from the English ; and *I will pay them out of the revenues of my country, what sum they shall demand yearly.* If the English will, contrary to their interest, make peace with the vizir, I will go to Delhi ; for I cannot think of returning again into the hands of a man who has used me so ill. I have no friends I depend upon more than the English ; their former behaviour to me will make me ever respect and regard them. Now is their time to be in possession of a country abounding with riches and treasure : *I shall be satisfied with whatever share they please of it.* The Rohillas were always enemies to the imperious vizir ; they are all my friends.

This celebrated empire of the Great Mogul, so much fallen from its ancient car-

nence of splendour and prosperity, and now tributary to a company of English merchants, forms the second grand division of India, including the peninsula within the Ganges. It is two thousand miles long and fifteen hundred broad ; and is divided into twenty-seven provinces, the principal of which is Bengal ; the tributary kingdoms of the peninsula, which includes the rich coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, the famous Golconda, and the prosperous English settlement of Madras.

Where sacred Ganges pours along the plain,
And Indus rolls to swell the eastern main,
What awful scenes the curious mind delight ;
What wonders burst upon the dazzled sight !
There giant palms lift high their tufted heads ;
The plantain wide his graceful foliage spreads ;
Wild in the wood the active monkey springs ;
The chattering parrot claps her painted wings ;
Mid tall bamboos lies hid the deadly snake ;
The tiger crouches in the tangled brake ;
The spotted axis bounds in fear away ;
The leopard darts on his defenceless prey.
Mid reedy pools and ancient forests rude,
Cool, peaceful haunts of awful solitude !
The huge rhinoceros rends the crashing boughs,
And stately elephants untroubled browse.
Two tyrant seasons rule the wide domain,
Scorch with dry heat, or drench with floods of rain :
Now feverish herds run madding o'er the plains,
And cool in shady streams their throbbing veins
The birds drop lifeless from the silent spray,
And nature faints beneath the fiery day :
Then bursts the deluge on the sinking shore,
And teeming Plenty opens all her store.

SETTLEMENT OF AMERICA.

As this work could not in our prescribed limits contain a complete history of America, and as our principal object in this part of it is briefly to connect ancient names of celebrated kingdoms with their modern appellations and history, we shall merely mention the periods of the settlement of our own country, and proceed with our principal design.

AMERICA, its settlements: Mexico was conquered by Spain, A. D. 1521, and Peru by the same power in 1539. Brazil was planted by the Portuguese, 1549. John Cabot, an Englishman, settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498. Florida was ceded by the peace of 1763 to the English. Louisiana was possessed by the French, 1718. Eastward of the Mississippi was ceded in 1763 to the English. Virginia, the first British settlement in North America, was planted by James I. 1607. New-England was planted by the Plymouth company, 1620. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, 1681. Lord Baltimore planted Maryland, 1633. Carolina was settled by English merchants, 1670. New-York, although settled by the Dutch, became the possession of the English, 1634. General Oglethorpe was the founder of Georgia, 1702. Sir William Alexander settled Nova Scotia, 1622. After being alternately in the power of France and England it was confirmed as the possession of the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was settled by the French, 1534. But Quebec, being taken by General Wolfe, it became the possession of the English, 1759, and was ceded by the peace of 1763. The United States of America were declared independent, by Congress, July 4, 1776: acknowledged by France, Feb. 6. 1778; by Holland, 1782; by Great Britain, Jan. 20, 1783. Louisiana, in 1803, was ceded by France to the United States of America, for 15 millions of dollars.

CAMPEACHY BAY, first settled by the English log-wood cutters, A.D. 1662.

FALKLAND ISLES discovered A. D. 1662, possessed by the Spaniards from the English, 1770, and again restored to England, 1774.

HUDSON'S BAY, was first discovered in the reign of Elizabeth, 1503.

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A CONCISE DICTIONARY  
OF  
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

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A.

**ABORIGINES**, the most ancient kingdom of Italy, was founded by Inachus, B. C. 1330.

**ACHAIA** was founded by Achæus, son of Euthus, B. C. 1080, and is now subject to the Turks.

**ALGIERS** was anciently Numidia, until it was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 44. It recovered its independence; but Barbarossa, a pirate, whom the inhabitants invited to protect them from the Spaniards, subdued it to his power, A. D. 1510. The Ottomans next reduced it to their authority, under which it still nominally remains.

**AMAZONS** are of fabulous origin. The Scythians who inhabit Cappadocia, are said to be their descendants. Their husbands having been destroyed by those that were accustomed to pillage, the widows established a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful state of servitude. To perpetuate, however, this race, they admitted the embraces of strangers, and whatever male issue was the consequence, they sent to the fathers. A queen of the Amazons is said to have lived thirteen days with Alexander the Great in hopes of issue by him. But she died soon after returning home, about 330 B. C.

ARABIA. See p. 175.

ARGOS. See p. 142.

ARMENIA was part of the Median Empire, until B. C. 224. It is now subject to the Turks.

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE. See p. 80.

ATHENS. See p. 150.

## B.

BITHYNIA was an ancient kingdom of Asia. It maintained its independence until it was conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia, 560 B. C. It was next subdued by Alexander the Great, 332 B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty, which it maintained until the last king of Bithynia bequeathed it to the Romans, 40 B. C. All its consequence in modern history, is, that the Ottoman Turks rose from its destruction; for this power, having taken Prusa, its capital, made it the seat of their empire, until they possessed themselves of Constantinople.

BOMBAY, in India, first possessed by the English, in consequence of Charles II. receiving it as a portion with his queen, the Princess Catherine of Portugal, A. D. 1661. William III. granted it to the East-India Company, 1688.

BRAZIL was discovered and seized by Portugal, 1500.

BRITISH ISLES, first inhabited by the Britons of the same race as Gauls or Celtæ. They were first invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. without obtaining any conquests. Their conquests by the Romans were completed by Agricola, in the reign of Domitian, A. D. 85. They remained under this power until 410, when they were subdued by the Saxons, who divided it into seven petty kingdoms called the heptarchy, which Egbert ended by uniting them under one government, when he was crowned king of England, 829. [See our History of England.]

## C.

CANARY ISLANDS were conquered and first possessed by the Spaniards, 1490.

**CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS** were discovered by the Portuguese, 1474. They are inhabited by negroes.

**CEYLON**, the island of, was seized by the Dutch, 1656.

**CHINA**, the empire of, is said to have been founded by Fohi, about 2240 B.C. It has been governed ever since A.D. 1645, by emperors of the dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who then conquered this country.

**CORINTH**, city of, was built about 1500 B. C. The Romans destroyed this famous kingdom of Greece, 146 B.C.

**CRETE**, island of, was anciently inhabited by the Idæi, Dactyli, and Curetes. It first became distinguished in the reign of Minos its famous legislator, B. C. 1015. The Romans subjected it to their power, B.C. 68. It was next conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 812. The Venetians afterwards possessed this island 1204, with whom it remained until it was taken by the Turks, its present possessors, A.D. 1669.

**CYPRUS**, island of, was exceedingly famous in ancient history. The Greek emperors possessed it from the reign of Theodosius, A. D. 716, until Isaac Comnenus reduced it to his power. Richard I. conquered and bestowed it on Guy of Lusignan, from whom began the dynasty of Cyprus, A.D. 1191, which continued until 1473. The Venetians next possessed it. But Selim II. taking it A.D. 1571, it has remained ever since under the Ottoman empire.

## D.

**DENMARK** was inhabited by the ancient Cimbri, who settled in this country, A. M. 1797. It was inhabited by the Goths, and little known until A.D. 714, when Gormo reigned.

## E.

**EAST INDIES** were discovered by the Romans, but in what period has never yet been ascertained. Alexander the Great made many conquests in this country, 327 B.C.

The English first began its commercial intercourse with them in the reign of Elizabeth, 1591. This trade was first chartered December 31, 1600.

**EGYPT.** See p. 54.

**ENGLAND.** See our History of ENGLAND.

**EPIRUS.** This kingdom was rendered famous in history by the valorous exploits of Pyrrhus, about B. C. 900. It became a republic B. C. 240. The Romans next subdued it B.C. 167. Being afterwards conquered by Mahomet II. A. D. 466, it became subject to the Ottoman empire, under which power it has ever since remained.

**FLANDERS.** This was the country of the ancient Belgæ. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. It was next subjected to France, A.D. 412, and was governed by earls deputed and created by this power from 864 to 1369. It was next transferred by marriage to the house of Austria, and afterwards yielded to Spain, 1556. It relieved itself from this power 1572; and now forms part of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

**FRANCE** was inhabited by the Gauls. About B.C. 200, it was colonized by the Belgæ. B. C. 25, it was conquered by the Romans. It was afterwards divided among the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, and Burgundi, from A. D. 400 until 476, when the Franks, (some German emigrants) established it as the kingdom of France, under its first sovereign Clovis. Edward III. of England conquered it, excepting Paris, between the years 1341 and 1359. Henry V. completed the conquest A. D. 1420. Henry VI. lost it again between the years 1434 and 1450. The combined powers of Europe have recently conquered it from the usurper, Napoleon, and placed Louis XVIII. as hereditary king, on the throne, 1816.

## G.

**GENOA**, was anciently inhabited by the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C. with which power it continued until the establishment of its republic, A.D. 950.



GERMANY, was formed originally in independent states, who about B.C. 25, greatly distinguished themselves by their resisting the Roman power, from that period, until A.D. 290, when they entirely expelled the forces of this ambitious people from this country. A part of it was conquered 432, by the Huns, who were driven from China. Charlemagne conquered and began to govern the whole, A.D. 802. It continued with France until Lotharius, losing France, but preserving Germany, caused the separation. The German nobles chose him as their first Emperor, in 912. Rodolph of Hapsburg was chosen Emperor, after an interregnum of twenty-two years, A.D. 1273. He was the first of the house of Austria to govern the country. It continued in this family until it passed to the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the princess of Austria, to Francis Duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor, 1745.

## H.

HOLLAND, was part of the Belgæan territory, and conquered by the Romans, B.C. 47. Thierry, first count of Holland, made it a sovereignty, A.D. 868, which continued until 1417, when it surrendered to the Duke of Burgundy. Being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, it ceded itself to Spain, from whose tyranny it revolted, and formed the Republic of the United Provinces, 1579. The Stadtholdership was made hereditary in the House of Orange, not excepting females, 1747. The Stadtholder has recently been created king of the Netherlands, and the provinces of Belgium incorporated with Holland, under his government.

HUNGARY, was anciently called Pannonia, and was subject to the Romans, B. C. 11; conquered by the Huns, A.D. 376; annexed to the German empire, under the reign of Charlemagne; became an independent kingdom in 920; and was made the seat of a desperate contest for it between the Turks and the Germans, from 1540 to 1729,

when it - by the treaty of Belgrade, ceded to the latter, whose power it has since remained.

## I. J.

**JEWS.** See p. 7.

**INDOS**, or the Mogul Empire, was first entirely subject to Jenghis Khan, a prince of Tartary, about A.D. 12. Timur Beck was made, by conquest, Great Mogul, 1399. His dynasty, continued until Tamerlane possessed himself of it in the fifteenth century. The power the Moguls was considerably diminished by Kouli kan, the famous sophi of Persia. Since this time many of the rajahs and nabobs have become independent.

**IREND.** They are imagined to have been a part of the Celts. Being divided into several petty states, it was conquered by Henry II. A.D. 1172. Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland in 1315. The Scots were, in their turn, expelled by the English, in 1318. The English gained a final and peaceable possession of it in 1614.

## L.

**LYDIA**, was a very ancient kingdom, and governed by a long dynasty, until its last king Croesus was conquered by Cyrus, 544 B.C. It remained under the Persian government until it was conquered by Alexander the Great. Forming a part of the new kingdom of Pergamos, 283, Atalus, king of Pergamos, bequeathed it to the Romans, 133 B.C. The Turks finally conquered it A.D. 1326.

## M.

**MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.** See p. 169.

**MADEIRA**, island of, was discovered by Machan, an English sailor, who fled from England for an illicit amour.

**MEDIA.** See p. 85.

**MOROCCO**, empire of. The ancient Mauritania. Nesac, king of Egypt, conquered it, 1008 B.C. The Romans possessed it, 25 B.C. and reduced it to a province, A.D. 50.

It suffered many revolutions until the dynasty of the Almoravides was established ; Morocco was built by the second of this family. It was next governed by a Mahometan sect, which began with Abdalla, 1116, and ceded 1212, by the last sovereign of this dynasty being entirely defeated in Spain. The provinces of Fez and Tremecen then became independent kingdoms. The kings of Fez next settled Morocco. Mahomet's descendants finally subdued and united the three kingdoms under the title of the Empire of Morocco, about 1550, which is their present state of political existence.

## N.

**NORWAY**, was, including Sweden, the ancient Scandinavia. A princess of Denmark being, by marriage, queen of Norway, caused it to be united to Denmark, A. D. 1375. It was incorporated with Sweden in 1815.

## O.

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**, is the sovereignty of the Turks. It was founded at Constantinople, on the destruction of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, by Othman I. A. D. 1300.

In Asiatic Turkey is generally acknowledged to be the spot called Paradise, which was enjoyed and forfeited by our first parents Adam and Eve, and from its teeming bounties and beauties mankind have derived that unquenchable thirst after happiness, so hopeful to the wise, and so dangerous to those who, like the Asiatics, suffer themselves to be bewildered in the mazes of an ardent and fickle imagination, or to sink into a degenerate effeminacy.

Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here the great and merciful work of our redemption was accomplished by our blessed Saviour, and it was from hence that the light of his glorious religion was carried with amazing rapidity into all the known nations by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theatre of almost every action recited in the holy Scriptures.

The garden of Eden, or Paradise is supposed to have been situated in Mesopotamia, now the Turkish province of Diarbekir.

## P.

**PHRYGIA** Minor, is celebrated in ancient history for the reigns of Priam and his ancestors, and for the taking of Troy its capital. It was added to the Lydian empire, under Cræsus, 560 B.C. and shared his fate.

**PICTS**, a race of ancient Britons, who were totally destroyed by the Scots.

**PONTUS**, the kingdom of, became independent of the Macedonians, about 300 B. C. Under the dynasty of Mithridates, it became famous, until the Romans totally defeated Mithridates VII. 64 B. C. Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisonde, A.D. 1204, which continued until destroyed by the Turks, A.D. 1459.

**PORTUGAL**. Its ancient inhabitants were the Lusitani, who submitted to the Romans, 250 B. C. From A.D. 409 to 711, it was inhabited successively by the Alani, Suevi, and the Goths. It was then conquered by the Saracens. Count Henry expelled the Saracens; and his son, Alonzo, conquering Lisbon, assumed the title of king of Portugal, in 1146. It was seized by Philip II. of Spain, in 1580, and in 1640 it was recovered by the duke of Braganza, in whose family it remains.

## R.

**RHODES** was peopled from Crete, 916 B. C. The celebrated Colossus of Rhodes, called one of the seven wonders of the world, 70 cubits in height, was among its curiosities.

**RUSSIA**, or Muscovy. Its first chief power was possessed by Rurick, grand duke of Novogorod, A.D. 862. Wol-dimer was the first Christian king, 981. In 1058 it was conquered by the Poles. The foundation of Moscow was laid by Andaei I. who began to reign 1158. It was conquered by the Mogul Tartars, 1200, and was restored to its

independency 1540, by John Basilowitz. The Russians discovered and conquered Siberia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Peter I. made it an empire 1721. A revolution was effected without bloodshed in favour of Elizabeth, 1740. Another was effected in favour of the empress Catherine II. in 1762. The emperor John, an infant, was deposed, imprisoned, and at last murdered, by the officer of the guard preventing his being released, by some who attempted thus to restore him to his kingdom. The emperor Paul, who succeeded Catherine, was murdered by some of his nobles. By conquest and cession, this empire is probably the greatest that ever existed, being about 7000 miles in length, 2,400 in breadth, and containing a population of 46 millions, under its present emperor, Alexander.

## S.

**SAVOY.** A part of the ancient Gallia Narbonensis, submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C. In 395 it was seized by the Alemans, and in 496 by the Franks. It shared the revolution of Switzerland in 1040, when it was given to Hubert by the emperor of Germany. In 1713, Victor, duke of Savoy, with the assistance of the English, took Sicily, which he exchanged for Sardinia, and the title of king. Thus the kings of Sardinia derive the title of Duke of Savoy, which was the former possession of their own ancestors.

**SCOTLAND,** anciently Caledonia. Its inhabitants owe their origin to the Celtæ. It was little known until it was subdued by the Romans under Agricola, A.D.85. The inhabitants were divided into two classes, called the Picts and Scots. The Romans left Scotland in 410. The Picts are said to have been subdued by Kenith. II. the first sovereign of the whole island, about 839. Alexander III. dying, the crown was claimed by twelve candidates, which being referred to Edward I. enabled him to conquer it. The Scots did not recover their kingdom until 1314. James VI. king of Scotland succeeded to the crown

of England, 1603, which caused afterwards the union of the two crowns. In 1707, the two kingdoms were united under the title and government of Great Britain.

**SICILY**, was anciently inhabited by the Secanii, and the Etruscans.

**SPAIN**. Was anciently divided into several small states. The Carthaginians settled in the south parts of it, 530 B.C., extended their conquests in the country by Hannibal, 209 B.C. The Romans possessed themselves of the whole territory, 16 B.C. who were expelled A.D. 568 by the Goths its possessors, until it was conquered by the Saracens in 711. The counts of Castile became masters of Leon, Oviedo, and Toledo, which had before been separate kingdoms, 1080. By the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, to Ferdinand, king of Arragon, A.D. 1479, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon became united. Ferdinand, having conquered Navarre and Granada, entirely destroyed the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. Thus began the Spanish monarchy.

**SPARTA**. See p. 130.

**SWEDEN**. Until the reign of Borneo, III. A.M. 1714, the history of this country is very uncertain. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on Albert their king being obliged to resign, A.D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown until 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes. Ever since it has been independent. In 1772, it was made an absolute monarchy by Gustavus III. In 1792, he was assassinated by Ankerstrom, and succeeded by his son, then 14 years of age, who, in 1800, abdicated the throne in favour of his uncle, the duke of Sudermania. On his death, in 1818, Bernadotte ascended the throne, under the title of Charles XIII.

**SWITZERLAND**, and Swiss Cantons. The Helvetii were the ancient inhabitants. Julius Cæsar defeated them, 57 B. C. It remained subject to the Romans until some Germans emigrated. The Alemans conquered it, A. D. 395.

Clovis, king of France expelled them in 496. It was made part of the kingdom of Burgundy in 1037. The last king of Burgundy gave it to Conrad II. the last emperor of Germany. It then became a part of the empire, and remained until 1307, when a singular revolt established its present independency, and the name of the Thirteen Cantons. Its government was then made a republic, 1315, and it was confirmed by treaty with the other European powers, 1649. Seven of the Thirteen Cantons are Catholics, the other six are Protestants.

SYRIA. See p. 119.

## T.

TARTARY. The famous Ghengis Khan was the first acknowledged sovereign of this extensive country, A. D. 1206. It was possessed by his descendants until 1582, when the Moguls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reigned in China. The Eluths became independent about A. D. 1400, in which state they remain at present.

THEBES was called Cadma, from its founder Cadmus. It was made a republic, 820 B. C. was dismantled by the Romans, 145, and is now in possession of the Turks.

THRACE was a very considerable portion of the ancient Greece. Philip and Alexander conquered and annexed it to the Macedonian empire, 335 B. C. Byzantium, on whose ruins Constantinople was built. was the capital. The Turks took it, A. D. 1453.

TROY was built by Tros, on mount Ida, about 1400 B. C. His son Illus, named it Ilium, about 1381 B. C. The confederate Greeks, after a siege of ten years, burnt it and destroyed its kingdom, 1184 B. C. The Arundelian marbles date its destruction, 1209 B. C.

TUNIS and TRIPOLI. The former is situated very near where the ancient Carthage stood. They both formed great part of the Carthagenian state. The Romans destroyed them entirely after the third Punic war, 148 B. C. Tripoli was taken by Dragut, a famous Turkish pirate, A. D. 1551. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, form the three

piratical states of Barbary. Algiers and Tripoli are partly subject to the Ottomans, while the emperor of Morocco governs Tunis.

TYRE. See p. 112.

## V.

VENICE was anciently inhabited by the Veneti. The Gauls having conquered it, made it a kingdom, 356 B. C. Marcellus the Roman, conquered it, and slew the Gallic king, 221 B. C. The islands on which Venice is built, was first inhabited A. D. 421, by Italians who fled from the Goths, and other barbarous nations, who ravaged Italy. The republic was made independent, A. D. 803. It was first governed by Doges, A. D. 697. It is now a part of the Austrian territory.

## W.

WALES was peopled by the ancient Britons, who fled from the tyranny of the Saxons, A. D. 447. Thus Wales remained until Henry I. subdued South Wales, in 1157; and Edward I. entirely reduced the whole, and ended its independence by the death of Llewellyn, its last prince, 1282. The Welch were not reconciled to this revolution until the queen happened to be brought to bed at Carnarvon, of a son, who was styled Prince of Wales, 1284. Wales was incorporated with England, by an act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.







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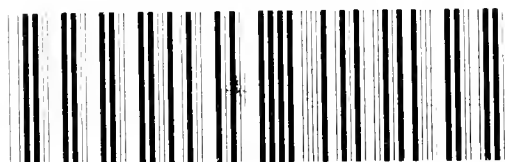
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